The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1874. VOL. 89.--NO. 26.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,715,437.

—The Mississippi Legislature elects two United States Senators to-day, one for the long term and one for Ames' unexpired term.

—The President has nominated Thomas O. Osborne, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

—Mr. Samuel G. Brown, an old citizen of Rockport, Indiana, well and favorably known throughout Southern Indiana, died suddenly on Monday.

—The San Francisco *Sun* and *Chronicle* have instituted cross suits for libel against each other, caused by publishing articles reflecting on the mothers and sisters of the editors of the two papers.

—A dispatch from Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, says by an explosion in Gray's saw-mill, in Marathon county, on Saturday, H. H. Lynn, A. Erickson and Oscar Isaacs were killed. The mill is a complete wreck.

—The passengers on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad who were robbed on Saturday evening at Gadshill, Mo., who arrived in Little Rock, Ark., on Sunday morning, gave a very ludicrous account of the affair. From the description given they are the same who robbed the Hot Springs stage two weeks ago. They hail from Missouri.

—A new temperance movement, that of visiting bar-rooms by a band of praying men and women, in imitation of the practice in some of the western localities, was started in Boston yesterday, by twenty gentlemen, mostly clergymen, identified with the State Temperance Alliance. They held a meeting and appointed a committee of ten to inaugurate the movement at Worcester.

—In reply to a protest of Louisiana bondholders, published in the New York papers, Gov. Kellogg makes the statement that four millions bonds, mostly held by the signers of this protest, were issued by his predecessor to the Chattanooga Railroad, without adequate consideration to the State, and that two and a half millions of these bonds were issued during the night and hurried out of the State on a special train, there being no record of them in any office of the State. He claims that many holders of these bonds have signified their acceptance of the scheme.

FOREIGN.

—Baron Mayer de Rozschild's physicians announce that he is improving.

—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Rimouski, Canada, on Sunday.

—Baron Caluisay, formerly Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session of Scotland, died on Sunday, aged 80.

—Baron Reuter denies *in toto* the statement in the London *Daily Post* to the effect that he asked six months' grace of the Shah before beginning work under his Persian concession.

—Dates to January 22d have been received from the Central and South American States. The steamship Wyoming sailed from Aspinwall on January 14th, having in charge the alleged filibustering steamer General Sherman, sent to the United States for libel. United States Minister Scruggs, refusing to take off his hat while a religious procession in the Capital of Colombia was passing, was subjected to some offensive treatment by boys in the crowd, who regarded Mr. Scruggs' refusal as a deliberate insult to their religion.

CRIMES.

—In Franklin, Henry county, Ky., last Saturday, John H. Bullock was shot and killed by Wm Carr. Carr gave himself up.

—At Nashville, Tennessee, yesterday, Robert Harris, colored, was arrested and bound over to the Criminal Court in a bond of $2,000 for the alleged crime of burning to death his child last Friday evening his adopted child, eighteen months old, with a red hot poker. Failing to give a bond, he was sent to jail.

FIRES.

—A fire in Constantinople on Sunday night destroyed over one hundred houses, including the residence of the Grand Vizier.

—A fire in Frostburg, Md., yesterday morning destroyed the public hall, a liquor, tobacco, furniture and drug store, a saloon and dwelling. Loss $60,000; insurance $9,000.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—River falling slowly, with 10 feet 6 inches in canal and 8 feet 6 inches in Indian Pass at 6 P. M. Boats are still able to ascend and descend the falls. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. Arrived.—Minneola, Memphis, Louisville, New Orleans. Departed.—Louisville, Cincinnati; Minneola, Cincinnati. The tug boat Laurel was resold by the United States Marshal at the city wharf to-day, and was bought by Capt. Frank Dougherty at $2,535.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Cloudy and cool. River rising slowly. Arrived.—Clarksville, Little Rock, Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff. Departed—Susie Silver, James Howard and Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, Warner, Painter No. 2 and barges, Pauline Carroll and New Orleans, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, February 2.—Cloudy; mercury 33 to 37; growing colder. River fallen 18 inches. Up—Florence Lee, 11 P. M., Idlewild, midnight; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 10; Bowling Green, 4 P. M. Down—Arlington, 10; Ironsides, 10:30; Charles Bodman, 11; Mary Ament, 4. Business fair.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Arrived—C. B Church, Cincinnati; Commonwealth and H. C. Yeager, St. Louis. Departed—Katie, Chicot City; Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis. Raining all day.

CAIRO, February 2.—Arrived: Mohawk, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Capital City, Vicksburg, 3. Departed: Grand Lake, Pittsburgh, noon; Capital City, St. Louis, 5 P. M. River fallen one inch. Cloudy, mercury 34.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—The river is falling slowly, with twenty feet of water on the shoals. Arrived—Laura Lee, St. Louis; Ada Hellman, Paducah. Departed—Hellman, Paducah. Weather cloudy, damp and cold.

LITTLE ROCK, February 2.—The river is falling fast; seven feet by the gauge. Departed—Katie P. Kountz, New Orleans; Utah, above; Hallie, below.

PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Carpenters' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—The ship carpenters on a strike propose making direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as ship building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first-class manner, the wages to be four dollars a day, the same as the owners now pay the firms, and the material used only to be charged for.

A Bank Closed.

The Franklin Savings Fund closed its doors this morning, displaying a placard as follows: "Closed by order of the United States Court." A large number of poor persons had money in the institution, as it allowed a larger rate of interest than most of the banks. The pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Institution for Blind, and a large number of children had funds in the institution, and it was in the interest of the last mentioned that suit was brought. About the middle of October the board of directors adopted a resolution enforcing the by-law which provides for a notice of three months for the withdrawal of sums of money exceeding three hundred dollars. The depositors who had previously given notice of withdrawal were unable to obtain their funds, and were compelled to again give notice, and now will be delayed by the institution being in bankruptcy.

KANSAS.

Ex-Governor Harvey Elected U. S. Senator—A Short Sketch of his Life.

TOPEKA, February 2.—Ex Governor James M. Harvey has been elected United States Senator to succeed Caldwell. Governor Harvey is a Virginian by birth. He spent most of his life in Adams county, Illinois, up to 1857, when he came to Kansas, and engaged in farming. He entered the army when the rebellion broke out, served as captain in the Tenth Kansas Infantry, after the war was elected to the State Senate, and in 1868 was elected Governor of Kansas by the Republicans, and re-elected in 1870. He is a practical farmer, a steadfast Republican, and an earnest friend of all genuine reform measures. His personal character is above reproach. No stain of corruption has ever been attached to him, and this election is regarded as a triumph of honesty and fairness in Kansas politics. The final ballot on which Harvey was elected stood: Harvey, 75; Plumb, 20; Simons, 18; Brewer, 1, Robinson, 4; Snoddy, 6, Fenton and Price, 2 each; Davis, Valentine and Anthony, 1 each.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 3, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tuesday in New England, easterly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature and snow.

For the Middle States, easterly, veering to westerly, winds, high temperature, cloudy weather, and snow or rain.

For the lower lakes and Ohio valley, northwesterly winds and cool, cloudy weather, and possibly light snow.

For the upper lakes, northwesterly winds, shifting to southeast, with cloudy weather.

For the Southern States, light northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and possibly light rains.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Speech by Senator Morton on Louisiana Affairs.

The President's Course Sustained.

The Resolution for an Investigation of Gen. Howard's Case Passed.

The Affairs of the District of Columbia to be Investigated by a Select Committee.

Articles of Impeachment Against Judge Busteed of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1874.

SENATE.

United States District Court of Iowa.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill changing the time of meeting of the United States District Court in Iowa, with an amendment fixing the time of meeting at Council Bluffs on the fourth Monday in March and September of each year, instead of the third Tuesday of those months. Passed.

Abolishing Offices.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as well as other offices in that bureau; and imposing the duties of the Revenue office on the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Contracts for the Transportation of Mails.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a resolution instructing the Postmaster General to report to the Senate the number of contractors for the transportation of mails holding more than five contracts on the 30th of June last, how many have been let to sub-contractors, and at what prices; also if there is not a class of professional bidders who seek to gain the control of numerous routes and underbid *bona fide* bidders; and, further, what legislation is needed to enable the department to secure *bona fide* contractors at the lowest price. Laid over on the objection of Mr. HAMLIN.

Reconsidering a Vote.

Mr. SCHURZ called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Marcus Otterbeig, late United States Consul at the City of Mexico, was passed.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the motion went over.

Mail Contractors' Deposits.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill in relation to certain deposits in the Postoffice Department. It authorizes the Postmaster General to collect certified checks on national banks deposited by bidders as security for the faithful performance of contracts, and to place the proceeds in the Treasury of the United States, to remain there until the contracts are awarded, after which the amount shall be returned to the bidders depositing it.

In explanation of the bill, Mr. SARGENT said bidders preferred to have the deposit in the Treasury of the United States, instead of national banks, which too frequently failed. About one thousand of such checks were now in the hands of the Postmaster General, where they must remain by law till the 1st of July. Referred.

Louisiana Affairs.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate on Louisiana Affairs. He reviewed the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) and contended that the Kellogg Government was the legal Government of the State, the President and the other House of Congress having recognized it. He quoted from the Rhode Island case of Potter against Robbins, and said it directly sustained his views in this case. The Senator (Carpenter) would admit he was more familiar with the laws of Wisconsin than with those of Louisiana, and certainly the decisions of the legal tribunals in Louisiana were entitled to more weight than the arguments of any politician or Senator. No question before the Senate now depended upon former decisions of Judge Durrell.

Mr. MORTON then spoke at some length as to the legal powers of the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and said the views of the Senator from Wisconsin on that question were too narrow. He thought the argument of the gentleman (Carpenter) that the President had never recognized the Kellogg Legislature seemed to be trifling with the whole matter. The President did recognize that Legislature. Even if he had not, he recognized Kellogg as Governor, and that amounted to the same thing. The recognition of the Kellogg Government by the President was in pursuance of law. The proposition to set aside the State Government of Louisiana, and order a new election, was one of the gravest character. It could not be done without setting aside a portion of the Constitution of Louisiana. Congress should order a new election now, the Constitution of Louisiana would require another one for members of the Legislature next November.

Mr. CONKLING thought nothing could be more fallacious than to test the powers of the President than the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter), that he must receive information from the Legislature of the State and a demand for interference before he could interfere. He (Conkling) ventured to say that if turbulence existed in any State of the Union, and the President knew of it, he could interfere, even if he but received an outcry from the Governor. No matter about the form of the application, the President's powers would be the full as if he received an application reciting all the particulars. The authority to decide whether an exigency had arisen for the use of Federal forces rested entirely with the President, and he had the right to take into consideration the letter of Pinchback claiming to be acting Governor on the 19th of December, and all other information he could get. Therefore it seemed to him that the argument of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Carpenter), to which he would subsequently take occasion to reply, seemed to have degenerated into mere criticism on the form of the application.

Mr. MORTON resumed, and said he agreed with the Senator from New York (Conkling), and went further. He (Morton) believed the President could act without any application from the State under the general charge to see that the laws are enforced. To the blood stained system of State sovereignty all the protection in Louisiana might be traced back. But the State had many rights which it was the duty of the Federal Government to protect. Should Congress undertake the work of reconstruction in Louisiana, it must actually overturn a legal State Government, which is repugnant to all its forms. While he deplored the condition of things in that State, and earnestly hoped the people would take warning and insist on fairer elections, he thought it better that they should bear the evils they have than that the National Government should usurp a power under which State Governments would exist hereafter only by sufferance. The condition of affairs in Louisiana in 1872 was fearful. A state of actual war was far less destructive to the people than a condition of riot and murder. During the last seven years Louisiana had been drenched with blood by the murderer's hand. The colored people regarded the leaders of the Democratic party there as their natural enemies, and shrank from them with terror. That party, so steeped in crime and blood, disturbed the peace of Louisiana under the pretext of supporting the McEnery Government. The Modocs who murdered General Canby and Dr. Thomas made no claim to civilization. As compared with the murderers of Louisiana, the Modocs were gentle, amiable warriors.

He (Morton) would say to the people of Louisiana that they must stop this murder business. The people who instigated these murders would perish. God had so declared it in His holy words, and throughout the history of mankind. The election in 1868 in Louisiana under the reconstruction act was fair, and the Republicans carried the State by 26,000 majority; but after that Ku Klux were organized, and as to what they accomplished, that was shown by the report of the Committee on Southern Outrages, from which he had extracts read by the clerk.

Continuing his argument, Mr. MORTON said Kellogg was a man of ability and personal magnetism, and the Republican party in the contest of 1872 was swindled outrageously on every hand, and had it not been for the Warmoth frauds, Kellogg would have carried the State by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. He knew there was fraud on the Republican side. Fraud begets fraud, and persecution begets persecution. He desired to make no defense for what had been wrongfully done in Louisiana, but the Republican party of that State had been shamefully slandered and calumniated throughout the land. The frauds committed by the Republicans were as driftwood upon a pool of blood. He called on the Senate to notice the persecutions and trials through which the party had passed in the State during the last seven years, and said the Kellogg Government was the best the State had been ruled by since the end of the war. He had no fear that the Government would be set aside, but agitation of the question did harm. Let it be overturned, and no one could tell how soon the bloody scenes of Colfax parish would be renewed in New Orleans or elsewhere. He knew what exceeding joy was carried to the hearts of those men by this movement for a new election. He hoped this agitation would cease and the Kellogg Government would go on.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Carpenter and Stewart.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the pending question be laid aside, and the Senate take up for consideration the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Naval Appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN gave his consent to the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, but announced that as soon as that subject was disposed of he would press the financial resolution to a vote.

Mr. SARGENT also yielded for the Bankrupt bill, but gave notice that he would urge consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill when that measure should be disposed of.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds was adopted and the Bankrupt bill taken up and read at length.

Postal Telegraph.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay, it was agreed that the testimony and argument before the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads in relation to the postal telegraph be printed.

Gen. Howard's Case.

The chair laid before the Senate the House joint resolution for a special court of inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard, and a verbal amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN was adopted.

After debate the resolution was passed.

The Bankrupt bill was again taken up, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, many bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. BARRIERE—For a branch mint at Chicago.

By Mr. PRICHARD—Prohibiting Territorial Legislatures from authorizing towns or counties to issue bonds in aid of railroads.

By Mr. STANARD—For a custom house building at Kansas City.

By Mr. HAVENS—For a board of army officers as Indian Peace Commissioners.

By Mr. HUBBELL—To regulate debate on Saturday, and to prevent the publication in the Congressional Record of already published treatises or financial and newspaper articles or editorials.

By Mr. MYERS (Pa.)—To amend the bankrupt law by enforcing settlements of claims against a debtor whenever an agreement for such settlement is signed by the debtor and three fourths in number and amount of the creditors.

District of Columbia Affairs.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) presented four memorials, touching the affairs of the District of Columbia, and made a statement in reference to a matter in regard to which he said some erroneous publications had been made respecting the Speaker of the House. Two of the papers had been in his hands for the past month, and he had sought for a considerable time to get the floor in common with other gentlemen, and in common with them had been unsuccessful. Finally, just before the West Virginia election case, he had gone to the Speaker and had told him that he desired the floor for the purpose of submitting this matter of the District of Columbia, and had been informed by the Speaker that there was a very great pressure for the floor, that a number of gentlemen were insisting on it, and that after the matter then pending should be disposed, he would try and recognize him (Wilson). Immediately after he learned that the gentleman who had charge of the West Virginia election case was insisting on going on with that question and he then came to the conclusion that the Speaker would not be warranted in withholding recognition from the gentleman (Wilson). For that purpose he had afterwards gone back to the Speaker and had another conversation, and the Speaker then told him that if, after the House passed from the consideration of the election case, he (Wilson) was willing to take the risk of submitting the matter to a thin House, he would give him the floor that afternoon, and otherwise he (Wilson) should have the first recognition to-day for a motion to suspend the rules. All this had occurred between the Speaker and himself before there had been any sort of public comment on the subject. He had preferred to wait until to-day. The matter was on his hands, not of his own seeking, and he desired to have nothing to do with the investigation.

Mr. WILSON then presented memorials of W. W. Corcoran, G. W. Riggs, Columbus Alexander, and others, and of the Governor of the District, with a resolution for a committee of investigation.

The concurrent resolution was then read. It provides for a joint select committee, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, to inquire into the matters specified in the petitions, whether unlawful contracts have been made for public improvements in the District, whether unlawful assessments of taxes have been levied, the actual cost of such improvements, the amount agreed to be paid therefor, whether correct measurements have been made, the relations of parties on account thereof, and what, if any, portion of such indebtedness was created on account of Government property and may properly be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. KASSON suggested in addition to inquire also whether any amendment of the organic act is necessary to protect further rights of citizens and the disbursement and collection of money. He stated that the public school teachers had not been paid since September.

Mr. COX said the police had not been paid since May last.

Mr. POLAND believed the proposed investigation should be conducted by the standing Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.), chairman of that committee, preferred that the matter should go to a select committee, as proposed.

Mr. CHIPMAN, the Delegate from the District, avowed the readiness of the officers of the District to submit all their acts to the most vigorous examination.

Mr. KASSON's suggestion was accepted by Mr. WILSON, and the resolution as thus amended was adopted, and the Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Wilson (Ind.), Hale (N. Y.), Hubbell (Mich.) Clymer (Pa.), and Jewett (Ohio.)

Articles of Impeachment Against a U. S. Judge.

Mr. WHITE (ALA.) presented articles of impeachment against Richard Busteed, United States Judge of Alabama, which were ordered printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The charges are presented by Alexander White, a citizen of Alabama. The articles are as follows:

1st. That he, Judge Busteed, is not and has never been a citizen of the State of Alabama, but is a citizen of the State of New York.

2d. That he has never resided in any of the districts of Alabama of which he is Presiding Judge.

3d. That he has failed to hold Courts as required by law, and at the times appointed by law.

4th. That on the day fixed by law for holding the terms of the several District Courts he has often failed to attend, thereby keeping the parties, witnesses, counsel and jurors waiting at a heavy expense to the people and Government of the United States, merely to subserve his own convenience and caprice.

Article 5th is in relation to a libel suit by K. M. Reynolds against Judge Busteed, in which it was alleged that money was taken from the registry of the court and paid to Reynolds in consideration of the dismissal of a suit.

Centennial Medals.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill providing that medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, shall be prepared at the Philadelphia mint to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the Centennial Congress and of the Declaration of Independence, and that such medals, in any suitable metal or alloy, be furnished to applicants under the provisions of the fifty-second section of the Coinage act, on payment of the cost and twenty per cent. additional. Passed.

Freedmen's Bank Investigation.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD offered a resolution to investigate the management of and condition of the Freedmen's Trust and Saving Company. Referred to the Banking Committee.

Discussion of the Financial Question.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to have the discussion of the House after Monday next devoted to the financial question. Not agreed to.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. STOWELL moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution authorizing the Postoffice Committee to report on the 12th of February a bill for the free distribution of printed matter, etc., and make it the special order from and after that day. The matter was agreed to—yeas 164, nays 66.

Subsidied Colleges.

Mr. MONROE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the condition and management of agricultural and other colleges that have received grants from the United States. Agreed to.

Soldiers in the Civil Service.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution providing that in all cases under Civil Service examinations for Government positions, when a disabled soldier, his wife or the widow of a soldier who died of wounds or disability contracted in the service, shall pass the examination at the required standard fixed by rules, such person shall have precedence to appointments. Passed.

Revision of the Tariff.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the House that any scheme for the improvement of the finances will be unsatisfactory and incomplete which does not embrace a revision of the tariff in the interest of the revenue, and the emancipation of commerce from all unnecessary restrictions, and that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to proceed with such revision of the tariff.

Under the recent rule requiring the seconding of motions to suspend the rules, the question was put on seconding, but the majority was against it, and the resolution was not received.

Government Transportation on Pacific Railroads.

On motion of Mr. COBB (Ks.), an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill was made, relating to Government transportation on Pacific railroads. He claimed that if the amendment was adopted, there would be a saving of $20,000 a year in Government transportation.

The House adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 2.—In the Senate this morning a bill was presented to punish commission merchants for embezzling the proceeds of wares consigned to them.

A message was read from Governor Allen nominating Job E. Owens for Director of the Penitentiary.

In the House a resolution was offered requesting Congress to require Indiana to repair and keep up her portion of the canals, as provided for by the land grant of the General Government. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—The State Senate passed a concurrent resolution, which previously passed the House, calling upon Congress to consider and rectify unjust and illegal discrimination of the Union Pacific Railroad against the Kansas Pacific Road.

The House passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress to provide means to repair the levees of the lower Mississippi river.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Proposition to Convert Greenbacks into Gold Interest Bonds.

Public Debt Statement---Reduction in January $185,211.

Proposed Amendments to the Postal and Tariff Laws.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 2, 1874.

Conversion of Greenbacks Into Gold Interest Bonds.

Hon. Omassa Walker, of Massachusetts, made an argument before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day in favor of his plan for retiring the present issue of greenbacks and issuing in their stead six per cent. gold interest bonds. Two of the eleven members of the Committee, Mr. Hawley of Connecticut and Mr. Phelps of New Jersey, favor the measure. The remaining nine oppose it.

War Depredation Claims.

The attorney for Messrs. J. & T. Green, of Jackson, Miss., whose cotton factory, with a large amount of cotton and machinery, was destroyed by order of General Grant, in May, 1863, delivered an argument before the House Committee on War Claims yesterday upon the subject of war depredations and the liability of the Government to pay claims for such depredations and the legality of all such claims. The claim of Green amounts to some $982,201; but its decision in favor of the claimant would establish a precedent for the payment of similar claims amounting to several million dollars.

Pensions to Soldiers' Widows.

The bill introduced by Mr. Harmer, of Philadelphia, to-day, continues the pensions to widows and children without reference to the cause of the pensioners' death, putting all survivors upon the same footing. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1874.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending January 31, 1874:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,218,728,150
Five per cent. bonds	494,021,050
Total coin bonds	$1,712,749,200
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	15,176,550
Legal tender notes	381,794,029
Certificates of deposit	45,560,000
Fractional currency	47,793,333
Coin certificates	45,004,000
Total without interest	$ 520,151,362
Total debt	$2,262,755,113
Total interest	30,415,576

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 85,359,369
Currency	4,781,205
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	45,560,000
Total in Treasury	$ 135,700,573
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,157,470,114
Decrease during the month	185,211

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,548,191
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,800,055
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,586,636

Amendments to the Postal Laws.

The bill reported by Representative Tyner in the House to-day amendatory of the postal laws provides that on newspapers and other periodicals, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter: pound, namely: On publications issued less frequently than once a week, 2 cents; issued once a week, 3 cents; issued twice a week, 6 cents; three times a week, 9 cents; six times a week, 18 cents, and daily, 21 cents; and an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces weight, provided that one copy of weekly newspapers may be sent to each subscriber thereof in the county where they are printed and published free of postage, and the publishers of newspapers and periodicals may mutually exchange their publications, not exceeding one copy in each exchange, free of postage. On all miscellaneous matter of the third class, including books, flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, photographic papers, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, printed and unprinted, all matter not chargeable with letter rates, or by law excluded from the mails, the postage shall be one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces, and that the maximum weight of all such packages shall not exceed four ounces. It shall be lawful for any person to write in any book, pamphlet, periodical, magazine or other matter of the third class, and fill the usual blanks for the name and address of the person to whom such matter is sent, and the date when sent, and to correct any mistakes or errors therein, without subjecting such matter to letter postage, and to make any alterations in any printed matter which will not increase the number of words originally printed therein, without subjecting such matter to letter postage. Provided, that no writing shall be placed upon the cover of any publication mailed at the office of publication, nor upon the wrapper, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, the name and address of the publication, and the number of the publication, and the date when sent, without subjecting the same to letter postage. Provided, that no writing shall be placed upon the wrapper thereof, or the number and name of the articles enclosed, without additional postage.

Amending the Tariff Laws.

The bill introduced by Representative Mellish amendatory of the tariff laws provides that the following duties shall be collected on and after the 1st of July next: Raisins, four cents; chicory root, ground, burned or prepared, three cents, and currants three cents per pound.

The Fort St. Philip Canal.

General Humphreys has decided in favor of the views of Major Howell, engineer of Fort St. Philip Canal, and will send his report to Congress on Thursday. It seems probable that Congress will make appropriations to commence work at an early day.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1874.

Facts in Relation to the Management of the General Land Office.

As the proposal to re-organize the General Land Office is now under consideration, the following facts in relation to the management of the office during the administration of Commissioner Drummond may be of interest to the public: In the year 1870, in which he took charge of the office, the cost of surveys for the previous year was $560,210,00, acres surveyed, 18,165,278; disposed of, 8,955,413. Since that time, that is closing with the portion of the fiscal year ending in the year 1878 there has been an increase, as follows: $500,000 for surveys, twelve millions of acres surveyed, and five millions disposed of. This increase, with the exception of one year, has been accomplished by the same clerical force as formerly. As at present organized the clerical force is as follows: one chief clerk, $2,000; one director, $2,000; three principal clerks, $1,800; three clerks, class 4, $1,400; 25 third class clerks, $1,600; 45 second class, $1,400; 75 first class, $1,200; 100 at $1,000; 41 messengers, three assistant messengers, $720; two packers and nine laborers, making a total of 154 clerks, 5 messengers, 2 packers and 9 laborers, making in all a total annual salary of $221,560. Under the proposed organization there will be 163 clerks, 8 messengers and 8 laborers, requiring an appropriation of $259,240.

The American Atlantic Cable.

The American Atlantic Cable Company expect to complete the laying of their cable from the west coast of Ireland to the shores of New Hampshire in May next, as shown by a letter received in this city.

The Louisiana Difficulties.

Your correspondent, by conversation with different members of the Republican party, has gleaned the following facts concerning the Louisiana difficulties. About one half of the House, including both, sincerely the same proportion of the Senate, are in favor of the proposition of Senator Carpenter, to have a new, and, if possible, fair election in Louisiana. Senator Morton considers the question one of party. The other leading Republicans regard it as above party. The lesser lights, however, are somewhat coy in expressing themselves, and are evidently awaiting the course of events.

Congressmen Sending Seeds.

Whether members of Congress wish to anticipate the good will and sympathies of the Grangers, or whether the Commissioner of Agriculture presents special attractions to Congressional fancies, cannot at present be definitely ascertained. But one thing is certain, that notwithstanding the abolition of the franking privilege there has never been at any previous session of Congress so many seeds sent to my constituency.

Large Salaries and Fees of Clerks to the United States Courts.

The salaries accruing annually to clerks to the United States Courts in the shape of fees, is a question which appears not to have been considered in the general demand for reducing the expenditures of the Government. The clerks of these Courts is nearly all the large cities reaches, as fees per annum, an amount greater than the Judges in these respective States, and the clerks of the Supreme Court of the United States receive fees amounting per annum to a greater sum than was heretofore paid to the President of the United States—$25,000—and largely in excess of the salary of the Chief Justice and the nine associate Justices respectively. In connection with this pay to these officers, if their remuneration for their services was fixed at a fair salary, the Government would save annually over a half million of dollars.

Removal of Indians Opposed.

General Milroy, Superintendent of the Indians in Washington Territory, in his argument before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, opposed the removal of the Indians from the eastern section of Washington Territory to the Colville Indian reservation, in the same Territory, west of their present situation. He claimed that it would be unjust to the Indians to compel them to move further west for the benefit of the white settlers, who might desire to purchase their hunting grounds.

Opposed to Export Bonded Warehouses.

In a recent letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with reference to the proposition to re-establish certain export bonded warehouses, he states: "I am opposed to the re establishment of export bonded warehouses for manufactured tobacco, and if the matter of re establishing such warehouses is brought before Congress, I shall feel it my duty to oppose the proposition as prejudicial alike to the interests of the Government and to the tobacco trade in general.

The Centennial and Our Forest Vegetation.

Dr. George Vasey, botanist of the Agricultural Department, submitted a proposition to the House Committee on Agriculture, and asked for the appropriation of a sufficient sum to carry into effect the preparation of a full collection of sections of the woods of the United States, for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. The Commissioner of Agriculture, in approving of the plan, said it would have a value as representing the richness of the country in the variety and qualities of our forest vegetation, and would offer a rare opportunity to students and men of science for instruction in this department of knowledge, and says no one person will prepare such a collection. He speaks of a gentleman in Aiken, S. C., who has a twenty years' collection of fungi, which he will sell for $1,000, and the Commissioner recommends its purchase by the Government for the exhibition.

The plan embraces a collection in appropriate divisions of the timber growth of the country:

1st. East of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee.
2d. Of the Southern and Gulf States.
3d. " Texas and New Mexico.
4th. " Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, &c.
5th. " Utah and Arizona.
6th. " Nevada and Pacific Coast.
7th. The lumber region of Wis. and Mich.
8th. " " " " Maine.

He urges that on account of the necessity of scientific accuracy, that the collection should be made and conducted by the Botanical Division of the Agricultural Department, and estimates the following expense:

Expense for collection of wood 2 years at $2,000 per annum; for buying collection of fungi, $1,000; for collection of suitable cases for exhibition, $1,500; total, $6,500.

Indian Claims by Settlers.

A very large number of Indian claims presented by the settlers of Kansas, New Mexico and Texas for payment for damages from Indian depredations have been referred by the Secretary of the Interior to the House Committee on Claims for action. Some of them are quite large, and many of them have been largely reduced by the Secretary. Payment can only be ordered by legislative action in each individual case.

Missionaries Among Indians.

A member of one of the Western Missions appeared in the room of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and desired to have article 2d in the treaty with the Utes, and article 1st in the treaty with the Crows, amended so as to add after the words, "no persons except such officers, agents and employes of the Government," "Christian Missionaries." He was informed by the chairman that it was not intended to allow any particular religious sect to have access to the Indian tribes, but he would be permitted to leave his amendment, which would be considered when the subject pertaining to the Crow Indians came before the committee. DIAMOND.

RAILROAD WAR.

Employes Tearing up the Track of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., February 2.—One hundred employes of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad have chained the locomotives to the track, spiked switches, and torn up the track at Summitville. They declare that they will allow no more trains to pass till the railroad company pays the wages already due.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates of TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 29th, on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, a small CAPE, which the owner can have by calling at the GAZETTE office.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER PETROLEUM STILL of 125 to 150 bbls. capacity. Address CHRISTOPHER & CO., Patapsco Oil Works, Baltimore. ja24 1

LEASE.

FOR LEASE—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First Avenue and Grant street. For length of lease and terms, inquire of

A. D. SMITH,
ja30:143 No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS IN BUILDING No. 1 Sixth street, (old St. Clair). The rooms are unexcelled for a business location. For terms, &c., apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street. ja30:133

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1.—THE large and well located WAREHOUSE No. 10 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, at present occupied by James Gallagher. For particulars call at office of BIDWELL & CO., 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja24:132

TO LET—HOUSE—THAT FINE NEW STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 57 Pittsburgh Diamond. Inquire of JAMES GOODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 32 North Diamond street, Allegheny, Pa. ja9:122

TO-LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE. A Desirable country residence on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from the Allegheny city, a double brick house of eleven rooms, with finished attic and wash house. About four acres of orchard, garden and shrubbery. Stable, carriage house, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. B. PUSEY, No. 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny. de28:130

TO LET.

OFFICES and STORE ROOMS, April 1, 1874, in the new building of the Germania Savings Bank, Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

TWO Rooms, 22x60, fronting on Wood street, half basement, two steps below sidewalk, fitted up with fire proof vaults, steam heating and suitable for either store or offices.

ONE Room, 20x60, fronting on Diamond alley; also half basement, three steps below sidewalk.

ONE Room, 20x60, fifth floor, with directors' room, 20x27, attached, fire proof vault, large plate glass windows and very suitable for Insurance or Banking office.

TWO Fine Rooms, 24x60, second floor, each connected with directors' rooms, 20x27, fire proof vaults, &c.

FOUR suits of offices, third floor, size about 19x20 and 14x16, each suit connected and all fitted up with modern improvements

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
C. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE head of the English branch of the Rothschilds, Baron Mayer Rothschild, is very ill.

A REDUCTION of nearly two millions in the public debt during the month of January, is the cheerful showing made by Secretary Richardson.

THE Palace of the Grand Vizier, in Constantinople, has been partially destroyed by fire,—a fact which points to an extra squeeze among the taxables.

THE return of Bright, Dixon and Muntz, from Birmingham, to Parliament gives the Liberals the eclat of having secured the first victories in the pending election.

NEW YORK is agitated, just at present, in a small way, over the announced purpose of an evening illustrated daily, to publish pictures of weddings, social events, and persons, without reference to the desires of the parties interested. That all this is an outrage on propriety, but not more an outrage than the publication in letter press, of events of a private and personal nature, is clear.

DESPITE Governor Shepherd's protest, Congress will probably investigate the administration of affairs in the District of Columbia. There are so many rumors current of fraud, and wrong, in various forms, that nothing short of an impartial investigation will satisfy the people. Representative Wilson, who has gained some fame by his investigations, is the mover of the resolution on the subject.

MORE and more the impression gains, that the days of the Republic in France are numbered, and that the Empire will be restored so soon as the young Prince Imperial shall be of legal age. The great fault with the present government is, that it has failed to trust the people, and has remained transitional—a temptation to any party that might be strong enough to seek its overthrow. We are persuaded that had a settled form of government been established, with a Constitution, and officials elected by the people, it might have had decided elements of permanency. But a President elected by the National Assembly cannot be regarded as the people's President. There are not now, if we except Prince Napoleon, any members of a permanent dynasty able to seriously threaten the permanency of a properly established Republic.

APROPOS of what we say, elsewhere in these columns, the New York *Evening Post* appropriately observes: "We are not sure that Senator Carpenter is far out of the way. It is a nice point to establish just when Congress may interfere to guaranty the forms which the Constitution provides, but that point being once made clear to the judgment of Congress there should be no hesitation in acting. Of one thing we are certain: the present State officers of Louisiana are personally unworthy, have no moral right to their position, and it would be simply an act of justice to remove them from office and grant the people a new election." It should have added, however, that Warmouth, McEnery, and the entire brood of Louisiana politicians are fully as bad as Kellogg and his conspeers. The people, as well as the politics of Louisiana, need purifying.

ON SATURDAY next, the Primaries of the Republican party will be held. We urge every Republican, who feels any interest whatever, in the class of candidates who shall represent the party before the people in the coming Municipal election, to attend the Primaries. It is his duty to do so. If we believe in the principles of the Republican party, and think they are worth being represented by a pure and good class of men, it is a duty that cannot be thrown aside, to put ourselves in position to effectively say what we think. The Primaries control, as a rule, the selection of candidates. Therefore, we should attend, use our influence, and cast our vote for right men. This, if done by all, will beyond peradventure secure just the class of nominations that we ought to have, and that will certainly be elected. Let every man do his duty.

ON general principles we sympathize with the Liberals in their political contest in England, and hope they may prove successful. Gladstone has during his entire administration, been disposed to deal justly with us. He settled the Alabama claims, on a basis mutually agreeable, bravely facing opprobrium at home for his policy in this particular. There is no chance for the Radicals, and it is difficult to know what their policy would be were they in power. Disraeli, while not personally antagonistic to this country, is the leader of a party that is. It was his party that gave us our trouble on account of the Alabama. Fortunately, all immediately troublesome questions are disposed of; but it is better, all things considered, that there should be in power a party that can be relied on as friendly to us, in the event of any difficulty or disagreement between the two countries. We are gratified to say that thus far, the prospects of the Liberals are favorable to success.

GENERAL SHERMAN is as explicit as he is independent, in his views of the Indian question. He does not believe in the Indian policy of the President, but like other military commanders, thinks the military should have the management of the Indians. He believes the army will give effect to the kind wishes of the people, as regards the Indians, but that mandlin sympathy will not be allowed to enter in. We do not doubt the honesty of General Sherman, in the views expressed, nor do we fail to see the force of his remarks relative to the pardon of Satanta. Yet we cannot fail to remember the many flagrant outrages perpetrated on the Indians under the old policy, and the costly and murderous wars that followed. Nor is it possible to put aside the remembrance of the outrageous swindling that was perpetrated. It cannot be denied that this has been limited, although it is not entirely stopped. Nor is it possible to avoid the conclusion that the tendency of the present policy is toward a constantly improving condition of things, so far as the Indians are concerned. Better try it a little longer.

THE OPINION of Attorney General Dimmick, relative to Charter elections, seems to have inspired the inquiry whether it is at all necessary to hold a Charter election in this city, except for Controller, during the present month. While we admit that there is room for doubt, we can see difficulties in the way of delay, except in the event of the enactment of a law, now pending, extending the time of official terms which end in December or January till April. The schedule of the new Constitution, section 29, for example, stops the pay of officials at the end of their regular term, thus compelling them to serve during the interregnum, for nothing. This aside, and an *election* cannot be declared illegal—particularly as it does not disturb the terms of office of those already in power. If that were attempted, there might be room for controversy. The policy of holding elections so long in advance, is one thing, but its legality is another and different thing. The views of prominent members of the Constitutional Convention are, that the present February, the first occurring since the Constitution was adopted, must witness the Charter elections.

LOUISIANA.

What the outcome of the discussion in the Senate relative to the State Government in Louisiana will be, requires a prophet to indicate. We do not seek to play the role of seer, and will not attempt to unveil the mystery. But a statement of occurrences will probably throw some light on the facts involved in the pending discussion. The existing difficulties may be fairly stated to be the outgrowth of the Warmoth reign. This brilliant, but unconscionable politician, after ruling the State for a term of years after his own pleasure, sought to perpetuate his power, by counting in both a Legislature and Goverment to suit his own purpose, he having his hopes fixed on the United States Senate. To further his plan, laws were enacted regulating elections, and the State Board of Canvassers was so constituted as to be thought under control,—it being made up of himself and certain other State officers. The election over and we have no doubt but that cheating was resorted to, on both sides, to a shameful extent,—and it was found that the returns must be heavily changed, in order to secure a result to suit Warmoth's wishes. When the State Board of Canvassers met, it was discovered that there were two members who were not entirely subject to the Governor's wishes. Charges were at once preferred against them, of offences in office, and they were removed. While these charges were never pressed, they were evidently well founded, as they made no show of resistance. The count was then made in his own behalf, and that of the McEnery faction.

Shortly after the Kellogg party came forward, seized the Government, and by adecision of Judge Durell, invalidating the count made by the State Board, and a new count, was confirmed in power. The McEnery Government also claimed the State authority, two rival legislatures were in session, and two full governments in progress at the same time. An attempt was made to reconcile the difficulty by fusing the two legislatures, but it could not be consummated, and at last a condition of civil war actually existed between the factions in New Orleans. In passing, we may say, that we have not the slightest doubt but that Judge Durell's decision was right and proper. That both parties were guilty of fraud we do not doubt; but this was not before the Judge. He was merely called on to decide concerning the legality of the Board of Canvassers, and the correctness of the count. This done, and further appeal was to the Legislature or Congress. He decided rightly, so far as the case was before him.

The condition of civil war referred to, necessitated action on the part of the President. This was taken upon a principle, the correctness of which cannot be doubted. It was, simply, that his duty required him to enforce the mandates of the Court, but not to decide the original merits of the case. He accordingly enforced the decisions of Judge Durell, because they embodied the determination of regularly constituted authorities, and not because of the particular bearing of the decision. The result was, the suppression of the McEnery, and the establishment of the Kellogg government. A committee was thereupon appointed in New Orleans, which, with Judge Campbell as the spokesman, proceeded to Washington, and presented the McEnery view of the case to the President and Congress. It afterward went to New York, and sought by public addresses to manufacture sympathy. Congress appointed committees to investigate. That of the Senate has performed the chief work, Senator Morton being the Chairman. We do not remember whether Carpenter acted with the committee, but either in that capacity or in his Senatorial character, visited New Orleans, and heard the stories of both parties. The report of this committee, and Carpenter's personal investigations, are now being ventilated in the Senate.

New complications have continually developed. Pending the developments above recorded, Pinchback, the colored man, who as Lieutenant Governor, figured prominently in Louisiana politics, was elected to Congress, first as member of the House, and afterward as Senator. His two claims are pending, his first interest being in the Senatorship, and his second his seat in the House. In the meantime Warmoth and Mr. Enery have established themselves at Washington, and are actively at work, to prevent the admission of Pinchback, and to secure a new election in Louisiana. They hope, if the election is ordered, to carry the State. Whatever is right should, undoubtedly, be done. But it is a very grave question, whether Congress, under the law that requires it to guarantee a Republican Government to each State, has the right to absolutely overthrow a State Government, recognized by the Courts, as legally constituted, and which, in its regular operations, does not invalidate its claim to being regarded as a Republican form of Government.

Louisiana affairs are greatly mixed. Property is injured and prosperity delayed by the unfortunate complications in its political system. The root of the difficulty is in the implacable hates of the political parties toward each other. These parties are fearfully numerous and complicated. Aside from the Republicans and Democrats are the whites and blacks, the old residents and new comers, and the followers of particular leaders. The State seems to be covered with an atmosphere of political corruption. Until this is remedied, and the intensely bitter spirit moderates, no changes will be particularly for the better. How this is to be brought about heaven only knows. We know of no part of the country where the people need an infusion of Christian grace so badly as they do in Louisiana generally, and New Orleans particularly.

"GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1874.

Will you allow me a brief word of comment on the criticism of the Religious Amendment movement quoted in your columns this morning from the New York *World*?

The chief objection of the writer to the proposed amendment, seems to be the oddity of appending it to the end of the instrument. But if an amendment taking the place, in effect, of any part of the body of the Constitution may suitably be appended as an amendment, why may not an amendment taking the place of the preamble be as properly appended? The objection regards the Constitution merely as a piece of paper or parchment, the symmetrical appearance of which is to be the great concern of the nation; or as a stereotype plate, in which no corrections can be made lest its beauty be marred. The friends of the amendment regard the Constitution as something more than a school-boy's composition, or a specimen of fine penmanship or printing. They look upon it as *law*. It is not the appearance of a written or printed document on account of which they are concerned. It is the vital, ever-operative principles of our *fundamental law*. The symmetry or order of the expression of their principles is of minor moment. Yet doubtless the day will come when the Constitution, with its numerous amendments contradicting the provisions of the body of the instrument, will be put in more orderly and harmonious arrangement. But the expression of the nation's relation to God and his law, should not have to wait for such a general revision of the Constitution.

One other point in the comments you quote demands attention. The *World* admits at one time the perfect propriety of such an acknowledgment as is proposed in our Constitution. It goes so far as to say that "if a *new* Federal Constitution were to be adopted, we have no doubt that the preamble would contain some similar expression." And yet with the inconsistency and self-contradiction which have always characterized a large part of the opposition to the Amendment movement, it afterwards declares that such an acknowledgment would be "an incongruous addition of a religious *creed* to a political instrument. It is inconsistent with all American ideas of Government for a majority of the people to impose a religious creed upon the minority." The *World*'s objections repeat the battle of the Kilkenny cats. Their internecine struggle leaves hardly the tip of the tail of one of them behind.

Yours truly,
D. M'ALLISTER.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BAVARIA, the home of beer production, reports 5,217 breweries in operation during the last year.

BARON MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD, late member of the British Parliament for Hythe, is very ill.

THE assessed valuation of property in Massachusetts this year is sixty-seven millions more than last year.

THE Illinois House of Representatives has reconsidered, by a vote of 88 to 31, its bill abolishing solitary punishment.

A NUMBER of cigar makers of New York are on a strike to compel their employers to return to the rates of wages ruling before the panic.

A CANDIDATE for the position of hangman in England, recently offered to hang a convicted murderer free of charge to show his proficiency.

A BOSTON MERCHANT, who failed in 1857, and compromised with his creditors, has just paid one of them his full account, amounting to $36,562.

A MAN writes to a Cincinnati paper suggesting that the hogs should be fed with charcoal for a week before killing, which he thinks would abate the smell when their fat comes to be boiled.

ANOTHER victory for baked beans! The Grand Duke Alexis, in his book on America, about to be published, says: "I dined one day on baked beans and pork, a very palatable dish, which would certainly bear transplanting to Russia."

ON Saturday, the 31st ult., a man named John H. Bullock was shot and killed by William Carr, near Franklin, Henry county, Ky. Bullock was riding on horseback, and, meeting Carr, struck him with a club, when Carr fired, with the above result.

A MAINE Benedick was recently tied to a tree by some of his wife's obliging friends while she administered a cowhiding to him. Which may, to some extent, account for the reluctance of male New Englanders to enter into the holy estate of matrimony.

A RIFLE match between members of the National Rifle Association of America and a train of the Irish Rifle Association of Dublin, has been nearly perfected. A communication from Arthur B. Leech, of the foreign club, states that a formal programme on the basis of their challenge is preparing, and will soon be submitted to the American Association for approval.

TWENTY-ONE years ago, a young lady from Portland, Me., deposited $175 in the Lowell Institution for Earnings, and then went away and forgot it. When she remembered it, the other day, she found that $789 was awaiting her call, and she is happy.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was distinctly heard at Farther Point, Canada, on Sunday afternoon. It shook stoves and everything movable in the village. The shock was also felt about ten miles below Quebec. It appears to have come from the south.

THE number of children of the school age in the country is put at 14,500,000; the teachers at 221,000; the cost of maintaining schools at $95,000,000, or one-third of one per cent. of the value of all the nation's property, real or personal, according to the census of 1870.

AN old farmer in Canton, Ill., has been sent to State Prison by his two sons. They quarreled, and in revenge the sons revealed the fact that their father had, nine years before, robbed a firm in Carlinsville of $10,000. He was arrested, and the testimony of the sons convicted him.

EARLY Sunday morning a fire broke out in the harness room of Hopkin's livery stable, at South Norwalk, Conn., and in a short time the stable and sixteen horses, the Old Well hotel, with out-buildings and the office of the *News* were burned. The loss is seventy-five thousand dollars.

IT was currently reported on Sunday, by those who have access to the inner circles of the Brooklyn politicians, that affidavits were placed in the hands of Governor Dix a week ago, giving the origin and history of Morris' infernal machine, and that the job was put up in order to prejudice the case of District Attorney Britton.

A VERY large body of Hindoos, said to be 16,000, have petitioned the Viceroy of India to double the excise duty on spirits. The public opinion is so dead against dram-selling that any severity of punishment would be borne, and no informer would be regarded as having betrayed his duty. In all Mohammedan countries death has been occasionally inflicted for rum-selling, without any resistance from the people.

IT is said that the only thing that worries the Grangers is the fact that a Maine farmer sells chickens at six cents a pound; the cotton-spinner in Lowell buys them at twenty-five cents a pound. A Nebraska farmer sells corn at fifteen cents a bushel, a Connecticut machinest buys it at ninety cents a bushel. Iowa formers sell fat hogs at two and a half cents a pound, and Carolina planters buy bacon at a shilling a pound.

A TRAVELER describes the weather station on Pike Peak as a building of stone, walls two feet thick, thirty feet by fifteen, and nine in height. Three men are spending the winter there taking observations. They are used to the lightness of air, and do not experience serious inconvenience. Water boils at so low a temperature that it takes about three times as long to cook as at the ordinary level. The air is so clear that the eye can sweep a distance of 200 miles in every direction.

COLONEL DANIEL, of the British Coldstream Guards, who lately died in London, had for several years a strange idolatry, which originated in grief for the death of his son. Before the youth was buried the Colonel had made a wax model of him, which he kept in an oratory fitted up in his house. He visited this place every day, and thus kept his grief in force. He continued in society, however, and few were aware of the remarkable expression of his sorrow.

A LARGE number of ladies recently held a meeting at Dresden—and other cities have followed the example—whereupon the house-wives pledged their faith to each other that they would not purchase certain marketable articles at more than a fixed price. They would not pay more than thirty cents for a pound of butter, or more than twenty cents for a pound of beesteak, and, having made these resolutions, they advertised for public proposals to furnish those and other articles at the prices fixed by them.

AN official statement, which claims to be literally correct, says that from the passage of the present bankrupt law up to the beginning of this year, 58,618 persons and firms have taken advantage of its provisions. The expenses of the proceedings in these cases that have been adjudicated, some forty thousand in number, were nearly five million dollars. But the statement fails to show one exceedingly interesting fact—how much the creditors of the bank realized after the hangers-on at the Bankrupt Court were satisfied.

SOME of our readers who have lived fifty years may be glad to know what they have accomplished in that time. According to a French statistician, the average man has, at that age, slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, spent 1,500 in eating, and been sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, and 4,600 pounds of vegetables, fish, &c., drank 7,000 gallons of liquids. There are 18,250 days in a half century, and from the above statement it would seem that man slept just one-third of the time.

THE Cubans in New York city have received by mail the particulars of the capture and execution of Colonel Montauer, a Spanish commander. The Colonel was, with six hundred men, conveying the train which was attacked and captured. Montauer was taken and his troops dispersed, and he was marched to the headquarters of General Gomez, who at once ordered him to prepare for death, and soon afterwards shot him. Montauer was recognized as especially severe to Cuban prisoners. News has also been received of the shooting of Spanish soldiers captured near Puerto Principe.

IRELAND was formerly a great potato-growing country, and probably is so yet, but it seems that last year the demand for potatoes in the British Islands was greatly in excess of the supply. The potatoes imported into the United Kingdom during 1873 were valued at $10,609,175, an increase of over two millions and a half beyond the value of the importation of the previous year. It is quite probable that hereafter Great Britain will have to look abroad for her potatoes, as well as for other food supplies, but it will astonish those who place dependence in Ireland's potato-growing reputation to find that her ability to produce this root is decreasing.

MANY sad cases of human destitution and suffering come before a police magistrate in London; but one of the worst that has occurred of late was that of a wretched woman named Rosina Abbott, who had been arrested because she persisted in begging in the most piteous manner for tobacco. She had a black pipe in her mouth all the time, and pleaded with passers-by to keep her supplied with fuel. She cared for nothing else and appealed piteously to the Judge when she was "sent up" that she might have some tobacco. The Judge, however, was inflexible, and this poor boon was denied. It would bring tears to the eyes of a Bermuda potato to see a poor suffering mortal denied the wretched consolation of one single whiff for a whole week of lonely incarceration.

SOMEBODY sends to the *London Echo* a description, apparently in good faith, of a curious performance at a ghost seance in that city. The "medium," a young lady, was strongly tied with tape and placed in a small wardrobe, which held nothing beside but a low chair, and was curtained in front. The end of the tape which bound her was fastened outside the cupboard, so that any motion of hers might be seen at once. Where the bindings crossed they were waxed and sealed. All this accomplished, the gaslight was slightly lowered, and shortly "Katie," the ghost, appeared at the end of the cupboard. She wore a white gown and an Eastern head-dress, and seemed much taller than the medium. She walked visibly up and down the room, answered the questions put to her, distributed flowers to the various sitters, shook hands with them, blessed them, and returned to the cupboard. When the curtain was drawn the medium was discovered tied and bound as before. This is the tale most gravely told—an odd addition to the odd literature of Spiritualism.

HUMOROUS.

LAZY husbands are known out West as stove watchers.

DOES damp weather make men of an iron constitution a little rusty?

THE Boston *Post* advises poultry-raisers to go to Spain, there are so many coups there.

OUT in Montana, when they start a man down hill in a barrel, they speak of his appearance in a new role.

WHAT is the difference between a cloud and a whipped child? One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

ONE who wishes the world to know what he knows about farming, says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

A MALICIOUS person says that cotton sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in the respect that a great many people lie in them.

"DON'T a Quaker ever take off his hat to any one, mamma?" "No, my dear." "If he don't take off his hat to a barber, how does he have his hair cut?"

LEIGH HUNT was asked by a lady if he would not venture on an orange. "Madame," he replied, "I should be happy to do so, but I am afraid I should tumble off."

THE following question is respectfully addressed to the clergy: "Whether a person who sits in the gallery of a church is responsible for the deeds done in the body?"

IT is averred that the reason American girls refuse to enter domestic service is that they object to anything approaching menial employment—what they seek is hy-meneal.

AN Irishman, who had just landed said: "The first bit of mate I ever ate in this country was a roasted potato, boiled yesterday. And if you don't believe me I can show it to ye for I have it in my pocket."

A PRISONER in a petty court was asked by the judge if he had any counsel. "Yes," he said, "I had engaged an old bald-headed fellow to defend me, but I don't see him round, and I rather guess he's out for a drink."

"NOT far from this city," writes a Cleveland correspondent, "lives a gentleman who is the father of seven grown-up daughters. They are rather lively girls. The father is an admirer of Hawthorne, and he calls his house the 'House of the Seven Gabblers.'"

MILLIONAIRES.

Where Will the Rich Men Come From?

What becomes of the sons of great men is a question that is frequently asked and as frequently left unanswered. The intellectual powers of the father, if predominant, seldom descend to the son. In a certain sense this rule holds true with respect to the ability to acquire and retain riches. If the father possess this in a remarkable degree, the son, in nine cases out of ten, is a spendthrift. Examples of this are not wanting. The descendants of men who two or three generations ago rolled in opulence, hold clerkships or subordinate positions. Wealth, influence, and ability in some families descend from father to son, but these are isolated cases, and, as exceptions, only prove the truth of the rule. Since they are so seldom retained in one family for any great length of time, the query, where our rich men of the future will come from naturally suggests itself. They do come to the surface, and, gradually unfolding these powers which enable them to manage vast enterprises, control millions, and wield a mighty influence, the result is not a freak of fortune; they are not kicked into good luck. Their success is merely the result of long and laborious years, a right appreciation of the details. Wealthy young men begin life just where their fathers left off, and, of course, end where their fathers began, *i. e.*, at the little end of the horn. Our future rich men are to-day peddling fish in the streets, selling oranges or papers on the sidewalk, or are engaged in some remunerative employment, the wages of which are each week divided between current expenses and the savings bank, the latter generally getting the lion's share.

A case in point is that of a candy man who owns a little stand on a street corner and a marble block at the South End; or a little boot-black on State street who has $600 in one of the city saving banks. Business men appreciate the tact displayed by this boy, and he has a long list of regular customers, bringing him a weekly income of $10 to $20. Another case is that of a little match merchant who frequently visits State street and vicinity, and salutes you with "Buy some parlor matches, cap'n?" He is a bright, active, intelligent little fellow, with a cheery voice, betraying the metropolitan accent, and large black eyes that always flash when he sees a chance to make a dime. His history is as interesting as it is brief. He formerly lived in New York, where he was thrown upon his own resources, and formed the laudable determination to support himself, and not, like others, to become a drone. Borrowing $25 from a friend, he invested the entire amount in matches, and disposing of his stock at a fair profit, was soon enabled to pay the debt and begin business on the profits. Appreciating money at its proper value, and knowing from intuition what it has taken others years to learn, he began right, banked every dollar he could spare, and now, though he has been in business only a very short time, has $300 in the bank, a stock of matches worth $75, pays $4 per week for board, current expenses, and constantly adds to his funds in the bank. His enterprise, keen business tact and foresight, when his age is considered, are simply wonderful, and the discernment and push already shown by this boy will in part answer the question. Where are the rich men of the future coming from?—*Boston Traveller.*

Owning a Home.

The strength of the American Republic is the universal desire to own a house. It is moulding all the people, native and foreign born, into one homogeneous mass. The ownership of a home is something of which neither the Irish peasant nor the German laborer have, in their own country, any conception, but it is here the goal of their hopes and desires. Education comes next; it is a something the need of which is not felt until the adornments of home are thought of. This desire to own the roof under which one sleeps is distinctively an American characteristic, and seems by nature adapted to the growth which is raising us in importance in the scale of nations. It is the link which connects the man with the Government; it adds to his interest in the making and execution of the laws, and identifies him with the usages and customs of the people. It is this element which gives the people of Switzerland their unity and power, and the lack of it causes nine-tenths of the unrest in Ireland. No feeling is stronger than the attachments of home, and no nation whose people possess this as a common sentiment can lose its liberties.

LOVE'S LAND.

In the South is Love's land,
Where the roses blow,
Where the Summer lingers,
Fearless of the snow.
There no Winter chills it,
So its life is long—
Gentle breezes fan it,
Age but makes it strong.

Nay, fresh roses wither
Where the sun is hot—
Not in torrid regions
Blooms forget-me not.
Love's a tender blossom,
Which the Winter chills,
But too eager Summer
With it kisses kills.

—*Louise Chandler Moulton, in Scribner's for February.*

"OH, WHAT A SWELL!"

A Practical Joker Discomfited.

On Howard street resides a young lady who possesses the highest appreciation of a practical joke, and exercises her proclivity at every opportunity. She has a brother who is a salesman in a dry goods store, and him she particularly delights to tease and finds plenty of opportunities. In fact this propensity of their children (for the son always retaliates) was long a source of deep anxiety to the parents, for fear it would lead to partial estrangement; but the contrary proved the case, and of late the old folks have enjoyed the jokes of the young folks heartily. All this, however, is now a thing of the past, the reformation being brought about in a manner that will amuse the father and mother to the end of their days.

Now, be it known that the young lady is extremely prepossessing in appearance, and has a most correct-minded beau. To him the lady's gayety, amounting at times almost to thoughtlessness, has been a subject of deep meditation, and has, doubtless, long delayed the purchase of a ring. The sequal will show that the course of true love at last runs smoothly and in pleasant places. One day the brother presented his tormenting sister with a most intelligent and amusing member of the parrot family—a facetious bird that would remind one of the fact that "Polly wants a cracker" every ten minutes in the day, and would conclude the remark with a squall that would make a nervous man dream of Indians for a week thereafter. To educate this bird in a superior manner now became the chief aim of the lady, and, removing him to her chamber, she sat about the task with so much earnestness, that Polly soon learned to utter many words with wonderfull distinctness. What it was that suggested to the educator that the bird might be made useful in annoying her brother is not known, but such a thought occurred to her one day, and she set about the plot with great avidity. Donning her brother's stick hat, she kept repeating the words, "Oh, what a swell!" until a plug hat was sure to call forth that remark from Polly.

Thus accomplished, the cage containing the bird was carried down to the parlor one evening whilst the brother was preparing to go out, and hung in a front window. Soon the well-dressed youth emerged from the front door arrayed in his other suit of clothes, and no sooner had he reached the sidewalk than the parrot's too distinct voice shouted out, "Oh, what a swell!" and he turned and beckoned with his cane for the bird to come out and fight, a peal of laughter from the mischievous sister fairly drowned the words of the bird. The brother passed around the corner out of sight, and the sister ran into the back parlor to tell her parents what a capital joke she had played on Will.

While she was laughing at the remembrance of his flushed face as the obnoxious words first fell upon his ear, she heard a familar footstep on the walk outside, at which she blushed, and started to run to the door to admit the new comer. At that instant Polly shouted "Oh, what a swell!" and followed up the remark with a diabolical peal of laughter. For a moment the practical joker was paralyzed. Then, rushing to and throwing open the door to explain matters, she saw a familiar form walking hastily and determinedly away, nor did he stop at her little supplication call. It took a week to set things right again, but a new diamond ring now encircles one of the lady's dainty fingers, and she has foresworn practical jokes. Polly, however, is kept in the family, but her mission is to serve as a reminder to her mistress by occasionally remarking to a plug hat, "Oh, what a swell!"—*Detroit Post.*

The Man Who Knew Exactly What to do at a Fire.

There might have been a disastrous fire on Fourth street on Saturday but for the heroism displayed by a man named Sweetman. He was passing along when he saw little flames creeping around the chimney, and he dashed into the house. He shouted "fire" until the house rang; while he seized a bureau and threw it over, he called to one of the family to go and sound the alarm. The bureau was left lying on the floor, and Sweetman gathered up a table and ran into the yard. He sent a small boy to sound another alarm, and ran in and began racking a bedstead to pieces, at the same time ordering the women to throw everything out of doors. He got the bedstead down and ran out doors and rushed a third boy to a fire alarm box, and then went in and carefully brought out the wood box and a floor mat. The women were, meantime, shoving the parlor furniture out doors, and as soon as Sweetman had flung the looking glass through the back window, and torn the baby's crib to pieces, he ran in and helped them while another messenger was sent to jerk an alarm out of a letter box on the lamp post. While Sweetman was thus working heroically, another man had climbed upon the roof with a pail of water and put out the fire, and three or four more came upon the scene just in time to prevent Sweetman from throwing the piano down the cellar to give himself room to work.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Aabashed Youth.

The village young man's greatest trial is not when he makes his advent at the barber shop, and receives the stares of the customers and the grins of the operators, but when he first makes his appearance with a young lady at an entertainment. It is not enough that the usher should get the wrong aisle, and thus make him and her go around at the front and come back up the middle aisle, to the enjoyment of several hundred people, but he has got to escort her through a file of his acquaintances at the door, after the performance is over, and is obliged to bear with stolid indifference the grins of delight showered upon him, and to hear with christian composure the young man at the head of the row adjure somebody not in sight to "hold my clothes," and some exquisitely facetious inquiries from one to another as to "who will care for mother now?" and "won't you look at our Johnny?"—*Danbury News.*

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bobonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 51 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.
Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Light-test, safest, neatest, most effectual and best mechanical supports known. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be controlled in power, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, limber, chafe, nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Ruptured persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing, badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Sold at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. M. LANE, CHAS. V. HEALD, M.E. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil,
No. 50 WOOD STREET.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 28 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
MONDAY, FEB. 2d.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
ASSORTMENT OF
HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries.
Infants' Robes,
Infants' Dresses,
Misses' Underwear.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Undergarments, &c.
NEW HATS,
NEW BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.
White and Colored Waists,
Linen Waists,
Alpaca Waists,
WHITE SKIRTING,
Tucked and Embroidered.
VERY CHEAP.
GOOD BARGAINS
OPENING AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
ARE OFFERING GOOD BARGAINS IN
NEW GOODS
Three-Quarter Bleached Muslin
Manufactured for our sales—yard wide—soft finished and equal in quality to any goods sold at 16c in this market, at 12½c.
Percale Shirting Prints,
In all the new styles at 10c.
4-4 Fine Brown Muslins,
9-8 Fine Brown Muslins,
AT 10 CENTS.
Extra good value in
SHEETING MUSLINS,
AT 12½ CENTS.
Loom Table Linens, 25 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 31 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 37 1-2 cents.
Damask Table Linens, 50 cents.
Damask Table Linens, 65 cents.
Turkey Red Table Linens, 87 1-2 cents.
Napkins, white and colored, at from 75 cents to $2 per dozen.
Lawn Damask Towels at from 8 cents to $1.
Shirt Fronts, full stock, very cheap.
Irish Linen at low prices.
Tickings, Furniture Checks, Quilts, Counterpanes and full stock of Housekeeping Goods at low prices.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 13, 1873.
NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.
Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 812 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 318 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. MCFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grobleben, J. F. Hawkins, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Pam Hogus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874.

The tendency to ease in finances has not varied, to any special extent, for a few days past. We gave, yesterday, the rates charged for money in the different cities East and West, which indicates a plethora. But there is a palpable undercurrent of distrust, contreing in the uncertainty prevailing as to what Congress will do. That it must do something to relieve the currency, is admitted, but fear is felt that the session will be frittered away without anything practical being done.

The receipts of customs for the month of January, 1873, were $11,037,490; for the same month of the present year, $10,195,296; showing a decrease of $842,194.

The approximate earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for December are reported at $750,000, which makes the total gross earnings for 1873 $10,250,000, and the net earnings for the same time $5,131,000.

Stocks showed improvement prices, but without special activity in operations. The market is what is termed a "brokers' market," there being comparatively few outside operators.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Sat'day.	Monday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6Sxxs—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
Do., do. 1881.	117¾	117¾
5-20 1862	115¾	115
" 1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	112¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	113¼	113¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	113
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103	103
Erie	50¾	49¾
U. C. & I. C.		31¾
Pa. Paul	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾
Do. Central	91¾	91¾
North Western common	58¾	59
Do. preferred	71¾	72
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88¼
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	35	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	37	37¾
Harlem	124¾	124¾
Chicago and Alton	103	103
Adams Express	94¾	94
American Express	63	63¾
U. S. Express	69¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	71¾	71¾
I. C.	101¾	102
Fort Wayne	92	92

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 19 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Sat'day.	Monday.
Penna. Central	48¾	48¾
Reading	57	57
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	121¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59¾
Central Transportation	43	43¾
Empire do.	50	50
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90¾	9¾
Penna. scrip dividend	99¾	99

NEW YORK, February 2, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $928,066. The customs receipts were $550,000. Money was easy at 5, with offerings largely in excess of the demand. Prime discounts were 6@7. Sterling was dull at 483¾ for sixty days and 486¾@487 for sight. Gold was dull all day at 111¾@111¾, closing at 111¾. The carrying rates were 4@6, and borrowing fat. The clearings were $25,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were steady. Stocks were strong early in the day, and advanced ¼@1¾. The extreme advance was in C. C. & I. C., which ranged 91@92¾, closing at an exception. It declined from 50¾ to 49. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph was a feature. It advanced from 16¾ to 19¾, and closed at 18¾. Lackawanna advanced 2 per cent. The other changes were small. The general market was at a fraction just before the final call, but closed steady. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 80,000 shares, of which 8,500 were Western Union, 15,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 5,600 Ohios, 9,000 Lake Shore, and 7,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.

Government's.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5-20's '62, 118; do. '64, 116¾; do. '65, 117¾; 5-20's '65, new, 116¾; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117¾; new 5's, 4½ div., 111¾; 10-40's, 113¾; Currency 6's, 115¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 81¾; do. new, 81¾; Virginia, new, 48; do. old, 39; North Carolina, old, 25; do. new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 48¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 72; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 103; Erie, 49¾; Reading, 57; Hudson, 71; Harlem, 124¾; do. preferred, 119; Michigan Central, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Northwestern common, 59; do. preferred 72; Rock Island, 105¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 71¾; Toledo & Wabash, 52¾; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 14¾; do. preferred, 31¾; Chicago & Alton, 104; do. preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 34½; Central, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64¾; Lake Shore, 81¾; Burlington & Quincy, 106¾; Panama, 312½; Illinois Central, 102; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 95; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawana, 104¾.

LONDON, February 2—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 per cent. Consols: money 92⅜@92⅝; account 92⅝@92⅝; 5-20s '65, 108¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 45¾; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, February 2.—Rentes 68f 27½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 2, 1874.

APPLES—The arrivals continue light, the cold weather rendering it dangerous to make shipments; however, the supply is fully up to present wants, which are very meagre, while prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from $3.50 to $4.50 ₱ brl. according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair inquiry with regular sales at 65@75c ₱ gallon.

ALE—Notwithstanding Barley is worth about double what it was selling at this time last year, there has been no advance made as yet in the price of Ale, and brewers very naturally complain that there is no margin of profit at present rates. We continue to quote X at $9 per brl. to the country, and $5 to the city; XX at 10; India Ale, $11. Half brls, 50 cents higher.

ASHES—The market for almost everything in this line continues dull, and no material improvement need be looked for until the window-glass factories start up again. Common Soda, Ash, 4@5 cent. 4; high test, refined, 5; Pearls, 11. Potash, 8. Nitrate Soda, 5. Manganese, 3½ cts. Garland's Arsenic, 5.

BEANS—The market continues quiet, but there is a firmer feeling on the part of holders, who are fully satisfied that prices will go no lower, and that a further advance is inevitable soon, is almost certain in consequence of the high cost of potatoes for which they will be substituted. We continue to quote $2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 26c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 57.

BEESWAX—Continues quiet and nominally unchanged; the latest reported sales were within the range of 25@30c ₱ ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and will soon be out of season; prices may be quoted at 3¾@4c.

BUTTER—The arrivals have apparently been more liberal during the past week, but with a steady demand, there has been no accumulation, and prices, especially for the better grades are still sustained. We continue to quote at 16@20 for common to fair; 25@30 for choice to good, and 35@38 for prime to choice. It has been thought for several weeks past in view of the fact that butter was bringing more in this market than in the east, that prices could not be sustained, but the market is still holding its own, contrary to general expectation.

BROOM CORN—There has been an increased demand during the past week, and the market is firmer with an upward tendency. Red Corn, 3½@4; green, 2¾; hurl, 9@10.

BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $3 per dozen No. 3, $2.50. No. 4, $3. No. 5, $3.25. No. 6, $3.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms and Whisps, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Park & Co.: Braziers' Copper, 19, 11 and 12 ₱ sheets, 32c. Brazers' Copper, 9 ₱ sq. ft. and lighter, 34c. Planished under 84 in. diameter, 35c. Circles, 84 in diameter and over, 41c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 35c. Bottoming Copper, 9 ₱ sq. ft. 48 in., 36c. Bolt Copper.

CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cement, $4.00@4.25 ₱ barrel Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Fremont, $2 ₱ barrel; Calcined Plaster—best eastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.50@3.75.

CORDAGE, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 14-4 Sheeting, 11½c. Nonatook, 11c. Pittsburgh Family, 10½c. Juniata, 8. fine, 9c. White Carpet Chain, fine, 8c. Colored, 40c. Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 32.

CRACKERS—Water, 7. N. Y. Water, 7. Oysters, 6½@7. Soda, 7. Soda Extra, 9½. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9½. Scotch Biscuit, 11½. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 13¾ cents; 1 inch, 15c; ¾ and 5-16, 18¾c tarred rope and tarb yarn, 11c and bay rope, 11½c. Sisal rope—¾ and 5-16 in. diameter 16½c. ½, 16; ⅜ in. and upwards, 15½; hay and spoke twine, 18. Oil well drilling, cables and lines, 17½c; do. bolt rope and yarn, 19c. Sand pump rope, 17½.

CHEESE—We have to report a firm and more active market, and while in the east wholesale prices of prime Ohio Factory have been advanced ½ a cent per ₱; we now quote at 14¼@15 to the trade, and 15½@16 in a jobbing way. There is little or no call for low grade cheese, and it is difficult to quote. The general impression, however, seems to be that prices will yet go higher.

CANNED GOODS—We have to report a continued dull market without, however, any change in prices to question: 2 lb Peaches, $3.25@3.50; 2 lbs do. $2.25@2.35. Tomatoes, $2.25@2.35; Winslow's Corn, $2.50@3. These goods are not being consumed to any extent as the great majority of working people, the masses, are well satisfied if they can obtain the common necessaries of life.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ₱ lb.

CRACKERS—Are selling on a regular way at 10@12 ₱ brl., according to quality.

CORE—Trade is reported as improving, although not tending upward, and unchanged; 13@13½ by the car load, and 14@2 cts additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a continued good demand for Apples, and prices are firmer and advancing; may be quoted at 8@10c ₱ lb, as to quality and condition. Several large lots, we understand, have been purchased here within the past week or two to go to Chicago. Peaches also scarce and advancing; halves quotable at 20@21, as to quality; mixed, 16@17. Peeled, 22@23. Blackberries, 14@15. Pitted Cherries, 22@25. unpitted, 4@5.

EGGS—In the market, until within the past day or two continued as dull as ever, and prices dropped still lower. We learn, however, that there has been a decided change for the better in the past few days, and the probability is that the protracted dull "spell," the like of which was seldom, if ever before, experienced here at this season of the year, is over. Fresh may be quoted at 20@22 and pickled at 18@20.

FISH—The stock of fish is unmoving and price, are firmer but unchanged. Woodland, $50; Apollo, $30; Bolivar, $30; West Virginia, $18.

TEAS—The light sample lots in the market and demand is only fair and prices remain about as last quoted No. 1 live geese, 57@58 ₱ pair, male, and 32@35 female and in a jobbing way.

FLOUR—The market has been unusually quiet during the past week, dealers generally not offering and their prices are fully sustained, and if anything, the tendency is upward in sympathy with wheat. We continue to quote our quotations: $7.25@7.50 for spring wheat flours; $8@8.50 for red winter, and $8@10 for white. Rye flour, $5@5.25. It is worthy of notice that all kinds of flour, not only here but elsewhere, are cheaper apparently than wheat.

GRAIN—Continues very dull, and as the season is about over we omit quotations. There is still considerable reuison on hand, most of it old stock, and it seems unsaleable at any price.

GRAIN—Trade continues fairly active, and while dealers say that they have no difficulty in getting all of the grain they can get hold of, they complain that there is no end to the number wanted, that prices are too low here or too high at the source of supply. There is little or no change to report forward, excepting that is owned by millers, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote Pennsylvania and Ohio red at 80@82, and white at $1.00@1.05. Some of the country mills have commenced to use spring wheat, because it is cheaper and more easily obtained. The Chicago market is firm, and from the date of our last weekly report, have advanced one cent ₱ bushel. we now quote at 54@56, as to quality. No. 2 corn is coming in less freely, and the market in consequence is a shade easier. we now quote on wharf and track at 70@ 72. Shelled is still quotable at 72@75 for new and old at 73@80. Rye continues scarce, and there is some inquiry for it; we continue to quote at $1.10@1.15. Barley, as the great majority of working people, the masses, are well satisfied if they can obtain the common necessaries of life.

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CRACKERS—Are selling on a regular way at 10@12 ₱ brl., according to quality.

CORE—Trade is reported as improving, although not tending upward, and unchanged; 13@13½ by the car load, and 14@2 cts additional for smaller lots.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer in sympatay with Crude and tending upward, and unchanged; 13@13½ by the car load, and 14@2 cts additional for smaller lots.

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GROCERIES—Coffee—The Rio telegram now due is awaited with great interest, and on it the fate of Coffee seems to depend. Just now there is quite a dull market, but is believed that as the telegram, when received, will show a diminution in the daily receipts, a higher price and light shipments. If these predictions are verified the prices in this country will advance, and a brisk business follow. Mild Coffee firm. Sugars —Refined quoted ¼ lower and dull. Molasses and Syrups in good request at steady figures Rice—Very firm and prime Carolina scarce. Lard oil on the upward move.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50; ½ do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50.

Pearl Barley, No. 1, 7c ₱ ₱.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 32 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 50 cents; Ground Pepper, 40; Nutmegs, 85; Ground spices in 6 pound cans, Mustard, 36c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 55c; Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 50c; Cayenne Pepper, 35c; White Pepper, 50.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 11½c; Stearine, 14 Star do., 12.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $4.75 per box; Procter & Gambis's German, 7½; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Rain, 5c; Sterling, 6c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 15 cents; Currants, 7@8c; Layer Raisins, $3.25 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 12c ₱ ₱; Cider Vinegar, imported 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $3.60. Penna Concentrated Lye $8.00. Wheeling Tobies, $4.50; Japan and Carmel Starch, 11½; Silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5.

GRAIN—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel $36.00. No. 1 mess mackerel 34.00. Extra No. 1 shore mackerel no No. 1 shore mackerel 30.00. Extra No. 2 Bay mackerel $29. No. 1 bay mackerel 28.00. Extra No. 2 shore mackerel 18.00. No. 2 large bay mackerel 16.00. Large No. 3 bay mackerel $15@15.50. medium No. 3 mackerel 12.00. Split Labrador Herring 8.50. Split Shore Herring 8.00. Round Shore Herring $7.00 Smoked Bloater Herring, $2. No. 1 bitedish, ₱ half barrel 7.00. Lake Trout, per half barrel 7.00. large Georges Codfish, per 100 lbs, 5.50. medium do. 4.00. large Grand Bank Codfish 5.50. medium do. $5.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8¾c.

RIDDLES—$3@3.50 ₱ brl.

HAY—The offerings of wagon hay in Allegheny were unusually large last week, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, but the prices are pretty well sustained, ranging from $25@28. There is rather more inquiry from out the eastern markets, the fall in freights, but we have no change to make in quotations; $18 to $20 for No. 2, as to quality and condition.

HIDES—Green Salted Steer Hides, 9¾@10¼c. Green Salted Mixed, 8¾@9¾. Green Salted Cow, 8¾@9¾. Green Butcher steer, 9@9¼. Green Butcher bull hides, 4 Green Salted Kip, 10@11. Green Salted Calf each, 12@13½. Green butcher's Calf, 15. Dry Flint Hides, 22.

LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Extra Buffalo Sole, 40@42 Oak Sole, med and light, 35@39 Oak Sole, Spanish 30@38; Red Sole, B. A. heavy and med., 38 Light Red Sole, Peerless, 32@34. Red Sole, Extra dgd, 36@38; Shoe Skirting, 42@45 Shoe Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weight, 49 Rough Oak Leather, 33@34. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8. Harness best city, pure oak, 41 @44; Harness, best country, 39@41. Harness, ordinary oak, 36@37. Fair Skirting, 42@45. Bridle, per dozen, $90@96. Black bridle, per dozen, $50@60. Band Leather, per ₱, 30@44. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40. French Calf, 1.90@2.30. French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.55. Wax upper, per foot, 30@35. Wax, per pound, Kip 50@51.

ONIONS—Have been coming in more freely during the past week, and the market has eased up in consequence; quotations may be given at $3.50@3.75 ₱ brl., according to quality.

POTATOES—There is a continued good jobbing demand, and prices are firm, but unchanged Prime Peach Blows in a jobbing way, $1.30@1.35 ₱ bushel, and $1.15@1.20 lb. Early Rose, 1.10.

POULTRY—Notwithstanding the weather has been more favorable, the arrivals were comparatively light, while prices remain about as last quoted. Chickens, 10@12. Turkeys, 14 @15. Geese, 8@10.

PICKLES—Medium in bris, $10; half bris, $5.50 Cucumbers in bris, $9; half bris, $5; small, $12 per brl; $6.50 ₱ half brl. Gherkins, $12 for bris, and $6 for half bris.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates Brandon Yellow, 2½ cents. Blue Prussian Blue, Blue Ultramarine, 20@25c. Green Zinnober, 14@18. Green Paris, 30@35c. Green Verditter, 12@15c. Green Vervelles, 22@25c. Lamp Black Ivory Black, Lamp Black Germantown, 20@25. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3c. Spanish Brown, 1¾@2½c. Venetian Red American, 2@3½c. Venetian Red, English, 4 @4½c.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb. 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, new, 9¾. Bacon clear sides, 9¾@10. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per brl. Refined Lard for summer use, in tes, 10½. Do. half bbls, 11c. Do. bkts 11¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do. in 5 lb. 12½c do. in 10 lb. pails, 12½c. Do. in 20 lb. pails, 13. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do. in 5 lb pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Quoted at 2@2½c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is considerable inquiry for Flax Seed, and while we quote at $2 ₱ bushel, a sound lot would doubtless bring 5@7 cts more. Timothy Seed is still quotable in a jobbing way at $3.50@3.75, and Clover at $5.75@6.

TALLOW—6¾@7¾c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.06 ₱ gallon.

WHITE LEAD—Continues dull, as it usually is at this season of the year, and we reduce our quotations half a cent ₱ ₱, strictly pure, in tens and 25s, at 11 cents and 11¼ cents in a jobbing way. In tin packages, one half to one cent ₱ pound additional.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.00. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Crimp, $2.75.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues dull, not for want of buyers, but because there is no stock here in which to operate. There are very few orders coming in, and manufacturers could not fill them if there were for want of stock; those who, formerly depended on Pittsburgh for supplies, understand the situation, and are ordering elsewhere. In regard to starting up, the outlook is no brighter, as there is no disposition manifested on either side to concede any, and besides it is too late to catch the spring trade now, even if the factories would all start up to morrow.

WOOL—There is a continued good demand, and buyers are picking up all the desirable grades they can find in this section of the country at full rates. Advices from eastern markets continue quite active and with stocks rapidly being reduced, prices are very stiff and advancing. A late Boston paper says: "Manufacturers having bought quite freely in December, it was supposed January would be a comparatively quiet month; but when we consider that the machinery in operation requires upwards of four million lbs. per week, it is evident that buyers cannot keep out of market for any length of time. Quite a number of our largest and best buyers have been in market, and there is a prospect that the coming week will be more active."

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

J Reamer, m	4	Anderson m	1
Brown and Co. m	2	J W Porter m	2
Nimick & Co. m	27	Caughey & H. m	5
Pgh Forge & Iron Co. m	6	J Reese, m	1
J Moorhead, m	10	Lewis B and D m	3
Total	59		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D and Co. o	6	Pgh Bolt Co. o	1
Shoenberger & Co. o	15	Reese G & Co. o	2
Lucy Furnace o	10	Lewis B and D. m	1
Isabella Furnace. o	10		
Total	45		

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter. m	2	J Moorhead. m	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P. m	1	J Moorhead. m	8
Kloman C and Co. m	1		
Total,			19

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, February 2, 1874.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

Haslewood & B. Chicago	1	car.
Rothchilds and H. Chicago	1	"
S Hoffman, Chicago	1	"
Greenwald & K. Chicago	2	"
Marks Bro. Chicago	3	"
L. Keefer, Chicago	1	"
S. Lowensteine, Chicago	1	"
Varner and M. Chicago	2	"
P. Hartman, Chicago	1	"
J. Zeigler, Chicago	1	"
N. Carr, Chicago	1	"
D. James, Chicago	1	"
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1	"
George Stutts, DeGraff	2	"
Joseph Barry, Muncie	1	"
Ulery, Hamilton and Co. Indianapolis	2	"
Holmes, La Co. Lafayette	1	"
Bear and Warner, Palestine	1	"
F. Schills, Canton	1	"
Lord and N. Orrville	1	"
S. Critchfield, Orrville	1	"
O Daper, Orrville	1	"
J Trimble, Orrville	1	"
Greenwald and Kahn, Wooster	1	"
John Arnold, Canal Dover	1	"
M Rudolph, Canal Dover	1	"
J Gibson, Zoar	1	"
H H Brook, Atwater	1	"
Jac-b Needy, East Liberty	1	"
J Cunningham, Newark	1	"
W Thompson, Bellaire	1	"
J Linger, Bellaire	1	"
S Fordyce, Bellaire	1	"
Total	45	

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

In addition to the 45 cars of western cattle, noted above, there were about five cars driven in from the adjoining country, making 50 cars, calculating at 18 to the car would make the total supply on sale nine hundred head, or about one hundred more than that of last Monday. The most noticeable feature in the market to day was the largely increased number of good cattle; the bulk of those from Chicago, 24 cars, were from good to prime, and those from other points were above the average in this respect—we heard some of the regular dealers remark that they had not seen as many good cattle on sale in this market for some time. The result was that prime stock, as the market was overstocked, was slow, and there were a number of this character remaining unsold; Greenwald & Kann had one car over, W. Reis about half a car. Holmes, McCarthy & Co. one car, and there were also other smaller lots, which would run the number left unsold up to four or five cars, the bulk of which were of the inferior, grading below the usual. Common and medium sold quicker, and if anything, at better prices relatively than prime to extra, as the supply of the former was largely equal to the demand. As compared with last week, however, we do not think there was any quotable change in prices, holders of good cattle were determined to go to East Liberty rather than submit to any concessions, while of other grades, as already stated, the demand was fully up to the supply, and there was no occasion to make any reduction.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra smooth butcher cattle	6.75@7.00
Prime smooth butcher cattle	6.25@6.50
Good smooth butcher cattle	5.75@6.00
Fair to medium	5.00@5.50
Inferior to common	4.00@4.50
Old cows, bulls, etc etc.	3.00@3.50

Ulery, Hamilton & Co. wholesaled 2 cars of good 1,050 cows and heifers, from Illinois, for W H. Thompson at 5¾ There were some few other lots wholesaled, but we failed to obtain particulars. It is worthy of notice that there were cattle purchased by dealers to be taken out of the market.

FRESH COWS.

There was a very fair supply on sale, some 30 to 35 head, and, as usual, they were mostly very common in point of quality. Good to extra milkers, of which the offerings were light, are in demand, and sell readily enough at full prices, say $50 to $75, while common to medium are slow, and may be quoted at $35 to $40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day was fair, footing up about 650 head, the most of which were common in point of quality. However, there was a good demand for all kinds, and the market was active at full prices. This was largely owing to the fact that the pens were nearly all cleared by ten o'clock. Prime to extra sheep brought 6@6¾c ₱ ₱—two head of choice, fat wethers, 100 lbs each, sold at the outside quotation. Medium to good quotable at 5@5¾c; common to fair at 4@5. Receipts at 4@4½c ₱ ₱. Spring lambs are in demand and sell at $3@3.50 ₱ head.

HOGS.

The supply on sale was fair, although it was scarcely equal to the demand, notwithstanding prices were up from ¼ to ¾ of a cent ₱ ₱, as compared with last week. The market was closed disposed of by 4 car and a half at 6¾@6¾c, gross. Prime to extra may be quoted at 6¾@6¾, and medium to good at 6½@6¾. The butchers did not relish the prices to-day, but they had to grin and bear, there was no help for it.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 2, 1874.

The Crude market was rather quiet to-day, which may be attributed in part to the absence of many operators from the field of their labor. Many of them go home on Saturday and do not return until Monday, we refer particularly to those who buy for Pittsburgh refiners. This being the case, we have no advices from the producing regions, in the absence of which we repeat Saturday's quotations: $1.55@1.65 per brl., according to pipe line, equal to about 4¾@4¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. The market closed strong on Saturday; what it will do this week remains to be developed. Refined, as noted in our last report, is firmer in sympathy with Crude, but it is quiet. There does not seem to be much inquiry, and prices remain about as last quoted, 14@14¼c for February delivered in Philadelphia.

The barrel market is dull and weaker, although unchanged as compared with Saturday, countries, $1.80; city make, $1.85.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, TODAY.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
M. & B.	Vesta O. W	148
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	79
Bushnell	Modesta O. W.	160
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	476
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	200
Lockhart and F.	Brilliant O. W.	2,351
Duncan	American O. W	639
Total.		5,268

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 2, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull; few sales prime at $7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring $1.24; No 2 $1.23 cash; $1.26 seller March; $1.28 seller April; No 3 $1.13; rejected $1.03. Corn active; No 2 nominal 50¾@53c cash; 49¾c seller March; rejected old 53¾@54c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 56@57c. Oats active; No 2 @c cash; 44c seller March. Barley: active for free No. 2 at $2.09@2.10; dull for regular No. 3 at $1.64@ 1.70.

HOGS—Dressed $6.35; heavy $6.60.

PROVISIONS—Pork: steady at $14.40@14.45 cash or seller February; $14.85@14.87 seller March. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 9@9¼c cash; 9¼c seller March. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand at 5¾@5¾c; all loose, spot; about 4c more for seller March's. Bacon: firm; 10 and 10½c; average 9¼@9¾c; 12c, average 11c.

WHISKY—Dumped $1.03 and dull for regular No.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour quiet and heavy; superfine western and state $5.00@5.10; common to fair extra $5.20@5.60; choice extra $5.65@5.70. Whisky firmer at $1.01. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 spring $1.30@1.31; No. 3 milwaukee $1.27@1.28; No. 1 do $1.31; No. 2 winter red $1.36@1.37; amber $1.38@1.39; white $1.40@1.41. Rye firmer at 82@83c. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed western 56@56½c; old 57½@58c. Oats quiet; No 2 white western 50@51c; mixed western 48@49c. Barley: active for free at $2.00@2.03; dull for regular No. 1 at $

...EWS.

...ITSBURG.

...in Session—A Chase ...me Absentees—Lo...ption can be Repeal...—The Apportionment Bill Completed and Ready—Criminals as Witnesses—Per...sonalities.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1874.

Not in Session.

The Senate was not in session, but many of the Senators arrived to-day and are busy with committee work, getting ahead for to-morrow.

Hunting a Quorum.

The House was called to order at two o'clock to-day, but when the roll was called, it was found that only forty-eight members were present, which was three less than a quorum.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was appealed to and sent out on a scouting expedition, with instructions from some jocular member not to return without Webb, of Bradford, and Stranahan, of Warren, two Representatives who had distinguished themselves by their opposition to adjournment. These gentlemen were hailed, and the remainder of the trio was secured in the person of Representative Hays, of Allegheny, who was interrupted at the hotel while in the enjoyment of a gastronomic display. He was hurried off to the House with the others, and a quorum having thus been secured, business proceeded.

Local Option.

A large number of petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the Local Option law. Among the number, was one presented by Mr. Firme, of Westmoreland, which was signed by six hundred persons.

A communication from Attorney General Dimmick was received in answer to the resolution of inquiry presented by Mr. Hays. The Attorney General held that the Legislature had full power if it so desired to repeal the Local Option law.

Purchasing Corporate Rights.

Mr. LITTLE, of Wyoming, read in place a bill authorizing the authorities of cities and towns to purchase the corporate rights of Gas and Water Companies.

Corporate Indebtedness.

Mr. CHERRY, of Allegheny, an act to provide for the increase of corporate indebtedness when necessary, and in accordance with proper restrictions.

Criminals to Testify.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of Erie, an act to allow defendants in all criminal cases to testify.

Mr. DENNIS, of Wayne, an act relative to the mode of nominating liquors, and to make the License law more effectual in its operation.

Personal.

Speaker McCORMICK was not in the House today, being confined to his room by sickness.

Mrs. Onslow, wife of Mr. James Onslow, of your city, fell down the stairs at the Lochiel House and was severely injured.

Journalistic.

Dr. Sherlock, Clerk of the House, it seems, has entered journalistic ranks again. It is given out to-day, upon his own authority, I understand, that he has purchased an interest in the Beaver *Radical*.

Apportionment.

Senator RUTAN, it is reported, has completed the Judicial Apportionment bill, and will offer it in the Senate on Wednesday. ARCTIC.

FOREIGN.

Returns of the Parliamentary Elections in Great Britain.

Disraeli Declares Against the Repeal of the Income Tax.

The French Candidates for the German Reichstag Elected in Alsace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Elections.

LONDON, February 2.—There were fifty-six Parliamentary elections last week, resulting in the return of twenty-five Liberals and thirty-one Conservatives. It was Denzil Onslow, Conservative, who was elected in Guildford on Saturday. His opponent was Guildford Onslow, Liberal, who represented the borough in the late Parliament. The return of Robert Lowe from the London University to morrow, without opposition, is regarded as certain.

LONDON, February 2.—A dispatch from Dublin says in spite of the short time allowed for the preparation of the Parliamentary elections, many voters have already announced themselves candidates in Ireland.

LONDON, February 2.—Elections were held to-day at Cambridge University and in West Norfolk and Mid Lincolnshire. They resulted in the return of six Conservatives without opposition.

All the districts heard from so far the vote was close, and is divided between the parties.

DISRAELI has declared against the repeal of the Income tax, and the Liberals are making every use of the fact in the present canvass.

LONDON, February 2.—Members of Parliament were to-day nominated without opposition by eighteen county and three borough constituencies in England and Wales. Twenty-six Conservatives and thirteen Liberals were returned. Three Liberals and two Conservatives were returned in Scotland, and six Conservatives and two Liberals in Ireland. No parties made any gains to-day except the "home rulers," in Kilkenny and Kerry counties. Thomas E. Taylor and J. H. Hamilton were returned by Dublin county, Butt by Dublin city, and Herbert by Dublin University. All are Conservatives, and represented the same constituencies in the last Parliament.

The Conservative candidate has been elected in Wakefield by 138 majority, in place of Beaumont, late Liberal member, while in Westbury, which was represented in the last Parliament by Phipps, Liberal Conservative, the Liberal candidate has been returned by a majority of 23. The seat has been charged against the Conservatives in Wakefield.

In Warrington, Peter Rylands, the former Liberal member, has been defeated, the Conservative contestant having a majority of 184.

Whadley, the Liberal candidate in Peterboro, has been re-elected in Peterboro. Two Liberal members have been returned from Macclesfield.

Time Hughes has withdrawn from the election in Kilmarnock, submitting to the opinion of the Attorney General, who declared that his chances of success were not equal to those of Grant, the other liberal nominee.

Speech by Gladstone.

Gladstone addressed an assemblage of 5,000 people at New Cross to-day. He confuted the assertion of Baron Rothschild that the proposed remission of taxes would cause a loss to the revenue of nine millions sterling, which would have to be made good by new taxation. He declared that the Government placed its reliance on the equitable adjustment of taxation, the cause and the practice of rigid economy. He called attention to the fact that the opposition leader would not promise the total abolition of the income tax or any measure of relief for the general consumer.

Fighting at Sheffield.

There was some fighting at Sheffield to day and the police were obliged to protect the Liberal candidate from the violence of Roebuck's supporters.

GERMANY.

French Candidates for the Reichstag Elected in Alsace.

PARIS, February 2.—In Alsace the French candidates for the Reichstag have been elected by overwhelming majorities.

Daring Bank Robbery at Connellsville.

CONNELLSVILLE PA., February 2.—A special to the *Courier*, dated Connellsville, gives an account of a most daring and extensive robbery at that place last evening. While the cashier of the First National Bank, D. D. Williams, was writing at his desk, he heard a rap at a side door. Upon opening the door, two masked men sprang upon him, bound and gagged him, and succeeded in making their escape with fourteen thousand dollars currency and thirty thousand dollars United States bonds. Mr. Williams was found this morning in an unconscious state, but recovered his consciousness in a couple of hours after being released.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—The steamships Illinois, City of Brussels and Victoria, from New York have arrived.

A Word to Parents.

Comparatively few parents and guardians are aware, that a select school of unusual merit is in successful operation, for the education of young misses and boys at No. 49 North Diamond street, immediately fronting the Market Square Park, Allegheny city, by Misses M. F. & S. C. Sherman, the accomplished daughters of James M. Macrum, Esq., formerly of the editorial fraternity of this city. The school is divided into two departments, one for young learners and the other for older pupils, studying grammar, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, etc. The hours of each day's session are not wearisome, and the rooms are nicely arranged for the comfort of the pupils. A select number of scholars are received, who receive the personal attention of the young ladies, who are pains-taking to bring forward each pupil rapidly by careful training. The school is conveniently located for pupils from either city, two lines of street cars almost pass the doors. On Friday the half yearly term closed with a public examination of the pupils, closing with the recitation and declamation of pieces, quite creditable to teachers and pupils. The closing term of the school year will commence on Monday. About forty pupils are in attendance, and those desiring to send children will do well to do so at once.

Western University.

The spring session of the Western University opened yesterday with very encouraging prospects as to the number in attendance, being in excess of any previous announcement. This institution is an acknowledged success in the number of its pupils, in the advantages and facilities it offers for acquiring classical and scientific attainments, in the thorough culture and manly discipline of its course, and in the talent, experience and learning of its instructors. It justly merits the patronage of those desiring a liberal and thorough education.

HOME NEWS.

The "Dispatch's" Influence.

The *Dispatch*, while surly, malicious and personal, unintentionally pays a compliment to this journal. The aggregate influence of this paper, it claims, so far as controlling the selection of a site for the Government buildings is concerned, is confined to one of its editors, a pea-nut stand, and pawn shop. Very well. It affirms that in its efforts to advance the interests of the Hare Hotel property, it has the backing of "more than two thousand Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers." Yet with all this, to aid the "influence" of the *Dispatch*, displayed in an attempt to entrap Mr. Mullett into an expression favorable to its views, and in the most loud-mouthed bellowing whenever the funds were replenished, to pay for its "influence," the Hare Hotel site has not been seriously thought of for the public buildings. No one suspects that there is even a possibility of that site being selected. Yet when the GAZETTE, according to the *Dispatch*, merely brings to bear one of its editors, the pea nut stand and pawnbroker shop, presto! the site it so longs to sell is forthwith put in the list of properties to be condemned! And this, we are inclined to think, about expresses the fact as regards the relative influence of the two papers. The *Dispatch's* influence is as remarkable as it is purchasable. Like the organ grinder's monkey, it responds to the pennies; and as it is rumored that the hat has been passed around, within a few days, in behalf of the Hare property, we expect to see manifestations of "influence" for days to come. To be frank, beyond its ability to scoop up chambermaids, we have yet to know what influence is possessed by any department of the *Dispatch*.

Nast's Lecture To-night.

J. B. Hubley & Co.'s confectionery, established in Library Hall building, will be prepared to supply to order, oysters in every style, and elegant suppers at any hour in the evening, for the accommodation of those attending the lecture.

The Last.

To-night the last lecture of the Library Course will be given by Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, who will "point his remarks with illustrations." There is sure to be an immense house, as already a larger number of tickets have been sold than has ever been the case in advance of any other lecturer. It will be well for those who wish to get inside the building to be on hand early.

Monthly Report of the Homœopathic Dispensary.

During the past month nearly one thousand prescriptions were issued and filled at this Dispensary for the poor of the city and vicinity. The physicians of the Dispensary staff made one hundred and forty-nine visits to those patients who were too ill to come to the Dispensary. The appreciation with which this grand charity is received, reflects great credit on those who have labored to bring it up to its present well-known usefulness. The Dispensary is open from 11 to 12 o'clock in the mornings, and from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoons (Sundays excepted).

A Lively Smash-Up.

Last evening as a man named Schafer was driving a carriage down Grant street, near Fifth avenue, he being pretty drunk, drove into a wagon coming up the same street. At the same time a car coming up Fifth caused the carriage to collide with the wagon. The man driving the latter vehicle was thrown heavily upon the pavement, and the wagon becoming clogged between the carriage and the car, the horse became frightened, broke away, and began to run away towards Fifth avenue. He nearly entered Deakin's dry goods store, but fortunately was captured before doing much damage. Bryson, the man who was thrown out of the wagon, was badly cut about the head. He was taken to Dr. Lansby's office, where his wound was properly attended to. The wagon and horse belonged to H. Deer, Birmingham.

A Misinterpretation.

A little pleasantry which appeared yesterday in reference to the slight panic in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, on Sunday morning, seems to have been interpreted so widely that none of what was intended as to require a word of explanation. The facts of the case are, that to the gentleman who gave the alarm, is due the preservation of comparative order in the congregation, for had it not been for his great presence of mind at first attempting to extinguish the fire, and next when that was found to be impossible, in preveating others from yielding to the first impulse and giving a wild alarm, there might have been a panic attended with serious consequences. All of this was indirectly, the meaning intended to be conveyed, and if through any ambiguity or jocularity of expression it was not clearly set forth, the oversight was entirely unintentional and is a matter of regret, certainly the writer of the article could have no ulterior motive in view, for he numbers the gentleman referred to among his most esteemed and warmest personal friends, and really had no idea that a little personal pleasantry could by any possible means have been so very wrongly misinterpreted. It is but proper further to say that no one save the writer himself, either by insinuation, suggestion, or in any other way had any connection with the article, or ever saw it until it appeared as published.

FIGHTING FOR AN ALDERMANSHIP.

The Tyler-Bolster Contested Election.

Last evening Commissioner T. W. Kirker commenced taking testimony in the case of the contested election of Alderman Bolster of the Third ward, Allegheny, by H. H. Tyler. The hearing took place in the Third Ward School House on North avenue. Alderman Bolster was represented by Messrs. W. D. Moore and M. Pollock, and Mr. Tyler was represented by F. M. Magee.

Mr. Tyler was put on the stand and testified that he had been a candidate for Alderman to the Third ward at the last election, and that he was defeated by the election not being fairly conducted at the Second Precinct polls.

M. A. Gabby testified that he had been about the Second precinct polls nearly all day of the election, and he had not seen any registry list used. He was one of the election officers open a ballot which had been voted.

George Kim testified that he had been one of the clerks in the election board; he didn't see any registery list about that day. There were some men in the room who were not election officers, and who kept tally for a time; saw a man stuff the ballot box with four tickets; he accused the party of stuffing the ballot box, and for a time there was a disturbance.

A party had offered him four tickets to put in the ballot box, but he had refused to take them; these tickets, if they had been counted, would have made a difference in the result of the election for Councilman.

The hearing then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, at Mr. Kirker's office.

LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Quarterly Meeting—Union Church, Allegheny—Interesting Exercises.

We have referred in detail, heretofore, to the organization of local preachers of the M. E. Church in this city. This body held a Quarterly meeting in the Union M. E. church, Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Baird, pastor, on Saturday evening, and Sunday last. At the business meeting Saturday night, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. John Wilkinson; Vice President, Rev. Wm. Alcott; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. H. Kincaid; Recording Secretary, Rev. J. Dermitt; Treasurer, Rev. J. F. Drayo. Resolutions favoring regular and efficient ministerial work were adopted.

On Sunday at half-past ten A. M., Rev. W. H. Kincaid preached from the words, "But we know that when He shall appear, we shall like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." The sermon was mainly written, was experimental in character, and was a chaste and excellent production, full of clear thought and of Christian spirit. In the afternoon, Messrs. Alcott and Bateman addressed the large Sunday School of the church, after which a love-feast service was held. In the evening Messrs. Gatchell and Vannote addressed the large audience present.

Union M. E. church, in which the services were held, has prospered very greatly, for nearly three years past, under the ministry of Dr. Baird. The audience room is spacious, yet the congregations fill it to repletion at every service. The Sunday school, also crowds it in the afternoon. Accessions to the membership have been frequent during the Fall, and there are now indications of an extended revival. Dr. Baird leaves in the Spring, and will take with him the warmest regards of his people.

THE HILL TRAGEDY.

The Trial of Lizzie Killien alias Schuettler—The Case Before the Court Yesterday—The Facts Developed—The Points of the Case—A Long Session.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Sterrett and Stowe upon the bench, the case of Lizzie Killien *alias* Schuettler was called for trial.

The particulars of this case are yet fresh in the minds of our readers. Mrs. Braunelein, the victim, was an aged mendicant living in one room of a house in the Thirteenth ward—the remainder being occupied by the Schuettler's. On the morning of the eighteenth of October, 1873, Mrs Braunelein was found in her room, murdered. A hatchet was lying the room, and from all the indications around, it was surmised that it had been the weapon used, and a woman the one who wielded it. This led to the arrest of Lizzie Schuettler, and subsequently to the apprehension of her reputed husband, John, and the mother-in law, old Mrs. Schuettler.

Three weeks ago, it will be remembered, the case was called for trial, but could not be proceeded with owing to a defect in the venire, and it had to be postponed.

When the case was called yesterday morning, Messrs. Bayne, Swartzwelder and Moreland appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Moore and Siebenick for the defence.

A POSTPONEMENT ASKED.

Before the prisoners were brought in,

Mr. Moore, for the defence, stated to the Court the fact of the illness of one of his associates, Mr. Thomas M. Marshall, and asked for a continuance. The request, however, was refused.

The counsel then raised an objection to the venire, but that also was overruled, and the case ordered to go on.

The accused, Lizzie, John and Mrs. Schuettler, were then brought into the court room.

The only noticeable change since their imprisonment was in Lizzie, who exhibited a marked improvement, indicating that her incarceration had benefited rather than injured her.

A severance having been asked, District Attorney Bayne first called up the case of Lizzie Killien, when Clerk McGonnigle was directed to call a jury.

The prisoner was informed that she had the right to challenge twenty jurors "without cause" and as many "for cause" as she desired. She then took a seat by the side of her counsel, her companions remaining in the box.

After considerable time a jury was obtained, the venire being exhausted with the last man called. The jurors were Samuel Nixon, Jos. C. Stewart, James Rigby, Thos. King, Thos. Hitty, Peter Ward, Wm. Scott, Samuel McQuelty, Wm. Taylor, Bernard Ward, Peter Scheiz and John W. Pointer.

THE CASE OPENED.

The prisoner was then arraigned in due form after which the prosecution open the case with an address by Col. Bayne, in which he said the Commonwealth expected to show that Mrs. Braunelein was murdered by the prisoner for money, and that it was murder in the first degree, because carefully, premeditated and carried out; the others were accessories to the crime before the fact.

The witnesses were then called. The first one was Barbara Zueck who had lived in a house on the same lot, as that occupied by the residence of the Schuettlers. She testified to seeing Mrs. Braunelein on Thursday morning for the last time in life. (The body was found on Saturday morning). She had noticed persons occasionally coming to the house; they could get in without the Schuettlers knowing it; she did not see any one call at Mrs. Braunelin's on Thursday or the remainder of the week until the body was found; had seen Lizzie Schuettler in the yard on Thursday before the discovery of the murder; she was washing for Mrs. Schuettler.

THE MURDER DISCOVERED.

The next witness called was Annie Freeberger, a little girl nine years of age, but Judge Sterrett thought she was too young to be sworn, and her testimony was not given.

Mrs. Catherinie Dollman next testified to going to Mrs. Braunelin's room on Saturday morning to get her to do some knitting; he was about nine o'clock; went to the house myself; went up stairs and knocked at the door, but got no answer; went down stairs and saw Mr. Zueck, and asked him if he had seen Mrs. B.; then went to see old Mrs. Schuettler and asked her the same thing; went up and wrapped again and got no response; looked through the keyhole; saw the stove upset; went down stairs and told Mr. Zueck the door had to be opened; in looking through the keyhole I saw the stove upset and a spot of blood on the hearth; saw some wood and shavings on the floor.

After detailing how she and Zueck had gained access to the house, witness continued: could recognize part of the dress; I think it was on Saturday, between eight and nine; saw Braunelin to have two feather beds; I saw them; only saw one when I saw her dead; she was covered with a straw tick; first noticed the feather bed gone in the afternoon; never saw the feather bed again; knew of Schuettler's having a dog; he was chained so that he could reach within two feet of the passage way; he always barked fiercely at every person coming into the house; (plan of house shown witness); did not see the dog that morning when I went into the house.

THE INQUEST.

J. G. West, sworn—Was Coroner of the county in October last; held an inquest on the body on the 18th of October; the door was locked when I went to hold the inquest, saw no wounds except those on the forehead and temple; plan shown witness and the different features of the room shown as it appeared on the day of the inquest, but no thing new was elicited; the hatchet was handed to me by Detective Wilmot about fifteen minutes after I entered the room.

Detective Wilmot, sworn—Went to the room of Mrs. Braunelein and found the Coroner present; saw no blood on the stovepipe, but there was some on the wall. The testimony of this witness was merely corroborative of that given by others, with the exception that he had noticed hair upon the poll of the hatchet.

Jacob Soffel was the next witness called and not answering, counsel for the prosecution asked that an attachment be issued to bring him, and the court ordered that he be brought and detained until wanted.

Samuel Blackmore was next examined, but had nothing new to communicate, Mr. Blackmore was the on who drew a plan of the house which was exhibited in court.

As the case could not conveniently go on without Mr. Soffel, court was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

DIXON AGAINST THE DETECTIVES.

Suit Entered Yesterday—The Diamond Dealer Out in Force—Heavy Damages Claimed.

Mr. M. C. DIXON, the diamond dealer, who feels himself so much aggrieved by the arrest to which he was subjected a few weeks ago, has commenced the business of seeking redress, promptly. He arrived in the city on Saturday as has been heretofore announced, and yesterday entered suit for damages in the Court of Common Pleas, against Chief of Police John Irwin and Detective John Messner. In his affidavit Mr. Dixon sets forth that he was arrested on the 17th day of January, and was subjected to indignities and insults at the hands of the defendants that demand redress. He recites among his principal grievances that he was detained at the Mayor's office, afterward put in the lock-up, had clothing and money taken from him, and was compelled to pay exorbitant attorneys' fees to secure his release. In addition to this, he claims damages for the injury to his reputation and the interruption of his business.

No figures are given, but the plaintiff claims heavy damages for the indignities he suffered, the trouble he was put to, and the reflection brought upon his good name by the arrest. He has retained Major A. M, Brown as his attorney, and evidently proposes to put the business through.

The capiases asked for were issued, and bail fixed at $1500 for each defendant; neither of the parties, however, had been waited upon with the legal document at last accounts.

Mr. Dixon is now lying sick at his hotel, and the business was attended to by his attorney. He proposes, it is said, as soon as the papers can be prepared, to enter a criminal suit, also, in the same matter.

Nast's Admirers

can enjoy Hubley's superb Vanilla, Chocolate, Pistache, Strawberry and Bisquie Ice Creams, Water Ice and Frozen Custard, by calling at 195 Penn avenue, in Library Hall.

PITTSBURGH STREETS.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening—A Busy Session—Grades in the Sixth Ward.

Last evening the Street Committee of City Councils held a regular meeting in the Common Council Chamber, Mr. S. P. Fulton occupying the chair, and a goodly number of members being present. After reading and approving the minutes, the ordinance for opening Grandview avenue, with a resolution vacating a portion of High street, in the Thirty-sixth ward, was, on motion, ordered to be returned to Councils with a recommendation for its passage.

The resolution in reference to Alexander street between Main and Chestnut streets, Temperanceville, was referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Dannals, Wood, Turney, and West, in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

The ordinance for the opening of McCandless avenue between Stanton and Hiland avenues then came up.

Mr. Glass offered a substitute opening McCandless avenue from its eastern to its western intersection with Stanton avenue.

Messrs. Fox, Dannals, Selbert, Scott and Jermy were appointed a sub-committee on the opening of Shaliman street from Thirty-first to Thirty-eighth streets.

Messrs. Turney, McCord, West, R. B. Brown and McCord were appointed a sub-committee on the opening of Grand avenue, South Side.

The ordinance establishing the grade of Thirty-third street, from Laurel to Penn avenues, was laid over.

The remonstrance against the Stevenson street sewer was read, and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

Mr. Breed, member of Select Council, was permitted to explain that the portion of the avenue which the substitute proposed to open was not the part over which the Select Council of 1873 had wrangled so long. It was down so as not to include the disputed portion.

On motion of Mr. Glass, it was resolved to recommend the ordinance to Councils for passage.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES TO BE NUMBERED.

The ordinance providing for numbering the houses on the South Side was ordered to be recommended to Councils for passage.

An ordinance was ordered to be drawn for constructing a board walk on Neville avenue.

The report from the Committee on Street Railways was laid over.

An ordinance authorizing the Diamond Savings Bank to widen the sidewalk on Fifth avenue was ordered to be recommended to Councils for passage.

REGULATING THE NUMBERS ON FIFTH AVENUE.

A sub committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Myram, Dannals, Knowles, Rush and Glass, were appointed in conjunction with the City Engineer with power to act in the matter of regulating the numbers on Fifth avenue.

An ordinance was ordered to be drawn up for the grading of Carney alley from Forty-second to Forty-fourth street in the Seventeenth ward.

A remonstrance against the straightening of Chatham street between Webster avenue and Fountain street, was received and filed.

VIEWERS' REPORT.

The bill of the Board of Viewers for the month of December, 1873, amounting to $430.78, was presented.

Mr. Rafferty opposed the item for carriage hire, amounting to $8.00, and moved to strike it out.

Mr. Meyran stated that the City Engineer informed him it would have taken three days on foot to have performed the work done by the committee in the carriage in one day.

The bill was finally referred for investigation and report to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Meyran, Rafferty and Moreland.

Mr. Dannels moved that one ordinance be drawn for the opening, and another for the grading and paving of Forbes street extension from Broad street to Fifth avenue, at the intersection of Rose street.

The following assessments were approved:

For the grading, paving and curbing of Enoch street from Roberts to Devilliers streets, was approved.

Also the assessment for the McLain avenue board walk from Beltzhoover street to Brown avenue. Also, the assessment for the board walk on South street.

CLEANING OF JOSEPHINE STREET.

The matter of cleaning Josephine street, between Seventeenth and Twenty-first street, South side, was referred to a sub committee consisting of Messrs, Ekemiller, R. B. Brown, Adams, Doyle and West.

Mr. Rafferty, from the sub-committee in the matter, reported in favor of paying $7,122.59, balance due Messrs. Munn and Grier, contractors, for grading and paving Devilliers street, out of appropriation No. 30, and moved that a resolution to that effect be presented to Councils for adoption. Carried.

ESTABLISHING GRADES.

Mr. Bindley, from the sub-committee on grades in the Sixth ward, reported, recommending the grades as shown on the profiles in City Engineer's office. The report was received and filed and the committee discharged.

Mr. Bindley moved that an ordinance be prepared establishing the grades in accordance with the report.

This, after a slight discussion, was so ordered.

Mr. Jeremy, from the sub-committee on the straightening of Chatham street between Webster avenue and Fountain street, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. This motion prevailed.

Mr. Rafferty, the whole subject was postponed to next meeting, and an invitation extended to all parties interested to be present and give their views.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Grade of Street, Thirty-third, South Side, reported back the ordinance with a negative recommendation.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Meyran called attention to the condition of Seventy's alley, from Enoch to Kirkpatrick street, in the Eleventh ward. By the grading and paving of Enoch street, of which Sweeny's alley is but an extension, the people living on the alley were cut off from receiving supplies,

NO INVESTIGATION.

A motion to appoint a committee to investigate the matter was voted down.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution for the preparation of an ordinance for the paving of sidewalks when the contract for paving the streets is awarded.

Mr. Jeremy moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

The contract for grading, paving and curbing Logan street in the Sixth ward was let to ex-Councilman Jones, Esq., at the following prices: 73,438 cubic yards of grading at eighty seven cents per cubic yard; 12,065 square yards of paving at $1.35 per square yard; 6,505 lineal feet of curbing at eighty cents per lineal foot, and 2,400 square feet of crossing at twenty cents per foot.

THE MONTHLY EXPENSE LIST.

The committee then approved the pay rolls for the month of January, 1874, as follows:

First District	$ 115 00
Second District	701 90
Third District	371 02
Fifth District	665 29
Sixth District	856 70
Seventh District	617 29
Engineer's pay roll	1,925 97
Contractors' pay roll	10,595 53
	$16,849 49

The Committee then, on motion, adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Re-organization Yesterday—Inspectors for the Ensuing Year Elected—Proposed Increase of the Physician's Salary.

The Board of Health organized yesterday for the ensuing year. Dr. Arthurs was elected temporary chairman, and Health Officer Crosby Gray, temporary secretary.

Mr. Geo. W. Backofen, a newly elected member, was admitted to a seat in the Board.—Messrs. John D. Fleming and Dr. James P. Graham, the other newly elected members, not being present.

Mr. Matthew Edwards was then elected permanent Chairman of the Board by acclamation, Dr. McCandless, who was nominated, withdrawing in his favor.

Mr. John D. Fleming was elected Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as Inspectors for the Board of Health for the ensuing year: Messrs. John Hoffer, John Becker, Robert Scott, Albert Marlatt, Louis Walther, Thomas Fording, J. L. Lawson, Nicholas Jones, George W. Henry, George Rodgers, F. H. Fischer, Wm. Howe, John Hartman, Jr., and John Coyle.

Six of the above to be elected.

The following were chosen: Messrs. Nicholas Jones and Thomas Fording for the South Side; John Becker, Lewis Walther, J. J. Lawson and Albert Marlatt for the old city.

Hon. H. H. McCormick was elected as Solicitor of the Board by acclamation.

Dr. Arthurs moved that the salary of the Physician of the Board be increased to $1,000 per annum. It now is only $400. He claimed it was not enough.

Dr. McCandless was opposed to the motion.

Mr. House also was opposed to the motion.

Dr. Arnholt stated that the duties of the physician of the Board have increased to an enormous extent and he has to make out statistical reports for other cities, which he had not to do when he was elected.

Dr. McCandless said that the former physician got only $200 and it was increased last year to $400 and there are a large number of good and competent physician applicants for the position.

Dr. Arthurs withdrew his original motion and moved to fix the salary at $800.

Mr. Hays was bitterly opposed to any increase and said the papers would give the Board a "hauling over the coals" if the motion prevailed.

The motion was then put and lost. Dr. Arthurs only voting in the affirmative.

Dr. Arnholt moved to fix the physicians' salary at $600. This was also lost, Drs. Arthurs and Arnholt being the only votes in its favor.

Mr. Wm. B. Hays was then elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Dr. James P. Graham, one of the newly elected members of the Board, at this point entered and was admitted to a seat.

The chair then appointed Messrs. Arthurs, Backofen, Hays, Arnholt, Graham and Fleming, the Sanitary Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned.

American Manufacturers Have Triumphed Once Again.

Many hundreds of piano-fortes were exhibited at the Vienna Exposition from the manufactories of the most eminent makers, but to the American Pianos of George Steck & Co. *alone* was awarded the highest prize, the Gold Medal. The trouble he was put to, and the reflection brought upon his good name by the arrest. He has retained Major A. M, Brown as his attorney, and evidently proposes to put the business through.

The capiases asked for were issued, and bail fixed at $1500 for each defendant; neither of the parties, however, had been waited upon with the legal document at last accounts.

Mr. Dixon is now lying sick at his hotel, and the business was attended to by his attorney. He proposes, it is said, as soon as the papers can be prepared, to enter a criminal suit, also, in the same matter.

Nast's Admirers

can enjoy Hubley's superb Vanilla, Chocolate, Pistache, Strawberry and Bisquie Ice Creams, Water Ice and Frozen Custard, by calling at 195 Penn avenue, in Library Hall.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 39 Fifth avenue. tf

CITY SURVEYS.

Meeting of the Committee Yesterday Afternoon—A Busy Session—A Goodly Amount of Business Transacted—A Number of Surveys Ordered.

Yesterday afternoon the Survey Committee of City Councils held a regular meeting in their room in Municipal Hall, at which considerable business was transacted. After reading of the minutes, on motion of Mr. Fetterman, the day and hour for holding the meetings of the Committee, were fixed for the second day of the month at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A petition from the Coal Exchange, for a survey of the Monongahela river, was referred to the City Engineer to make a necessary survey, and to report a plan.

A petition for change of grade of Forbes street was referred to a sub-committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Glass, Cunningham, Breed, O'Neill and Atkinson, to which, afterwards, on motion, Mr. R. B. Brown was added.

An ordinance amending an ordinance fixing the grade of Fifth avenue, from Granville street to ——, was referred to sub-committee on Forbes street.

A petition for the location of Leamington avenue from Lincoln avenue to River Road, was acted on, and the engineer instructed to make a survey of the same and prepare a plan.

Petition for location of a street in the Thirty-second ward, from Garden street to Grand avenue. The City Engineer was instructed to locate same to a width of fifty feet.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Wylie avenue, from Kirkpatrick to Herron avenue, was adversely reported on.

An ordinance and petition, changing grade of Devilliers street, from Bedford avenue to Ross street; also a remonstrance against the same, referred to the following sub-committee: Messrs. Fetterman, West, Anderson, Cuisiett and Breed.

On motion, the change of grade on Liberty avenue, was laid over until next meeting, then to be made the special order of the day, which was afterwards re-considered and a sub committee of ten was appointed to go over the ground. The following are the gentlemen: Messrs. Fetterman, Cunningham, Hogle, Shallenbrand, Duff, Harrison, Anderson, Breed, West and Selbert. This Committee will meet on the grounds next Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

A communication from President Gross stating that Mr. John Harrison had been appointed a member of the Survey Committee, in place of Mr. David Kirk, resigned. The communication was received and Mr. Harrison, admitted as a member of the committee. On motion, Mr. Breed was excused from serving on sub-committee, on change of grade of Fifth avenue, and Mr. Innsen appointed in his place.

A petition for location of Park street from Spring street to Lesmington avenue was received and the Engineer instructed to prepare a plan.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Stanton avenue, was referred to a sub-committee of five, as follows: Messrs. Breed, Morrison and Murray.

On motion of Mr. Fetterman, a special meeting was called for a week from next Monday, when all sub-committees were instructed to report.

A grade plan of Lincoln avenue, Twenty-first ward was approved with a slight change at Finley's Hollow as recommended by the commissioners and ordinance ordered to be prepared for presentation to Councils.

A plan for the extension of Jones street from Webster avenue to Ridge street, also plan of Watt street from Wylie avenue to Ridge street, Thirteenth ward, were approved.

The plan of lots of Hugh Samuel Guier in the Thirteenth ward, was approved of, also a profile of Bedford avenue, from east curb of Erin street to west curb of Thirty-third street, and an ordinance ordered to be prepared for presentation to Councils.

The plan of Douglass avenue was presented and discussed, a number of property holders being present. After approving of the plan, the action of the committee was re-considered, and the whole matter was referred to a sub-committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Morrison, Anderson and Burgwin.

A petition for location of Roup street, from Wilkins avenue to Forward avenue, was received and survey ordered; and also a petition for survey of Coal Road, in Thirty-fifth ward. From Washington Pike to city line, was ordered to be made.

A resolution for change of grade of Forty-second street, between Davidson street and Penn avenue, was received and filed, and consideration indefinitely postponed.

A resolution for grade on Soho street, from Centre avenue to Wylie avenue, was received and Engineer instructed to make a survey.

A resolution authorizing the Engineer to locate Main street, from Carson street to Ohio avenue, Thirty-fourth ward, was passed.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared carrying out the recommendation of a former sub-committee on the changing of grade of Sylvan avenue, at Negley.

The petition for review of street lines in the Twenty-second ward was received and filed.

The action on an ordinance locating Clay alley, Twenty-second ward, was postponed for the present.

A petition for change of grade of Stanton avenue was referred to the sub-committee.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, a resolution was passed to the effect that special meetings of the committee cannot undo the work done at regular meetings, unless by a vote of two thirds of the entire committee.

The pay roll for the month of January, amounting to $947.16, was approved.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, the following resolution was adopted:

That the City Engineer be authorized to make a topographical survey of land between Greenfield avenue and Chadwick avenue, Twenty-third ward with a view to the proper location of streets, the property owners to pay for all work, not coming within the scope of the City Engineer.

On motion, adjourned.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Condition of the Poor House—Improvements Needed.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Poor Guardians held their regular monthly meeting at their office on Fourth avenue. Mr. Kincaid occupied the chair, and Messrs. Arthurs, Beck, Douglass, Rowley, Fitzimmons and Torrence, were present. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Arthurs from the Monthly Committee made the following report:

THE CITY POOR HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the Board of Guardians of the Poor:

GENTLEMEN: The committee for the month of January, 1874, respectfully report that in pursuance of their duty they visited the Almshouse, and found it in a healthy and orderly condition in its general management. They particularly examined and inquired into the condition of the water basin and water supply, and as to the propriety of heating the building by steam.

The cost of coal and wood is being broken in by snow, they recommended and directed that the same be raised and repaired. The supply of water is becoming less and less sufficient, and it is now necessary to secure a better supply.

Upon the occasion of the Mayor's visit to the Alms House it was scrubbing day, and through the whole extent of the male department where no fires are kept, the floors were covered with ice, and of course the rooms were.

COLD AND UNCOMFORTABLE.

The male inmates being generally aged, and requiring heat, it seemed almost cruel that they should be so situated. The other apartments are heated with ordinary fire places, and more or less dangerous, where there are so many simple and weak minded persons. With the view of procuring a supply of water and heat, your Committee requested Messrs. Blake & Shotwell to measure the Alms House and make a proposition to putup their steam heater, cooking apparatus, drying room and water pump, which we done.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. ARTHURS,
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Committee.

The report was received and filed.

The same gentleman presented an estimate for a new heating, cooking, drying and pumping apparatus to be erected at the Alms House at a cost of $14,300. It is to be constructed on a plan similar to the one now in use at City Hall.

The report was accepted, but action thereon was postponed until after the organization of the new Board.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The reports of the Superintendent, Mr. Bullock, and the physician, Dr. J. Ward, were received and approved.

Mr. Bullock reports that there were 278 inmates in the Alms House at the commencement of the month, and 40 were admitted since, of which 207 were males and 111 females. There were 4 males and 7 females discharged during the month, 6 males died, and 1 female, and 7 males and 1 female died, leaving a total in the house on January 31st of 292 in